

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4816.

號十月二十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1878.

日七十月一十年寅戊

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSENY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and other Ports generally:—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARBOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BEILHOS, Esq. A. MOLLER, Esq.  
H. L. DAWSON, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

#### MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH:—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 5 " " "  
" 12 " " 6 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

##### ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS. LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.

Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING. TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP. and other TABLE COVERS.

Fancy Patterns. TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits. NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS. Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES. VERNON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CAIL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. LESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS. CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA. CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

### LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

#### FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN INVOICE.)

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, in Good Condition, at the following Greatly Reduced Prices.

Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13.  
" 2 " Pints, \$14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20TH JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "AMERICA,"

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. TOP and MCGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 80 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D.W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Pious exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; "Twin Decks" laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HARTFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft for 8. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be SOLD SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. ja20

## For Sale.

### CHRISTMAS STORES

#### —AND— PRESENTS.

PLUM PUDDINGS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. MINCEMEAT. SMYRNA FIGS. ELVAS PLUMS. CRYSTALLISED FRUITS. DRAGEES.

French and English BONBONS. CHOCOLATE for DESSERT. ASSORTED COSAQUES. TELEPHONE CRACKERS. CONFERENCE CRACKERS. AQUARIUM CRACKERS.

French and English TOYS. MECHANICAL TOYS. DOLLS, in latest Parisian Costumes. SWIMMING DOLLS. DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX. DANCING and WALKING DOLLS.

PUNCH and JUDY SHOW. ROCKING HORSES. MUSICAL BOXES. TEA and DINNER SETS. NOAH'S ARK.

WHEELBARROWS. GUNS and SWORDS. SPADES and PAIRS. BARREL ORGANS. Free Press ALBUMS.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES. GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. WORK BASKETS and BOXES. LADIES' COMPANIONS. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. CARD RECEIVERS. STATUETTES.

Bohemian FLOWER VASES. PHAROAH WRITING CABINETS. SCENT CASES in Velvet and Crystal. RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS. MOROCCO CIGAR CASES. Electro-Plated SCISSORS in Cases.

BIBLES. PAINT BOXES, Fitted. TOILET BOTTLES and VASES. ANEROIDS. GROOMING SCENT CASES. CIGAR BOXES. WRITING DESKS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

LATEST DESIGNS in Electro-Plated WARE. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOKS. PARAGON'S HAVANA CIGARS. &c., &c., &c.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

## Intimations.

### OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co. having SUSPENDED PAYMENT, the Board of Directors of the above Company, at a SPECIAL MEETING held at the Head Office TO-DAY, the 9th Instant, Appointed Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent, pro tem, by whom all Business of the said Company will be transacted.

To Confirm the Action of the Board of Directors with Reference to the Appointment of Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent of the Company, an Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an audited Statement of the Affairs of the Company will be submitted.

By Order of the Board, WM. REINERS, Chairman.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. ja13

### HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my20

## NOTICE.

MR. McNULTY, formerly of the "BRITISH HOTEL," begs to announce that he has taken the "COMMERCIAL INN," 272, Queen's Road Central, and trusts that his Friends and the Public will again favour him with their support.

Hongkong, December 7, 1878. del4

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ABUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

## LOST.

LAST NIGHT, on the QUEEN'S ROAD, or in the CITY HALL, a CINGALESE GOLD LOCKET, containing a Photograph. The Finder will please communicate with the Office of this Paper, when a Reward will be given if necessary.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices.

Shortly expected from England, an Elegant ASSORTMENT of SILVER CUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fel

## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 19, 1878.

## HUTCHINGS.

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Intimation.

### W. KERR TAYLOR, HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER, DECORATOR.

GLASS EMBOSSED and GILDING. No. 8, Lyndhurst Terrace, HONGKONG.

December 9, 1878. ja9

### MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE."

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

### SUBMARINE DIVING.

CAPTAIN W. CLARK has all the Necessary Appliances for SALVAGING OPERATIONS, and is prepared to undertake Contracts to work at Wrecks to the Depth of 20 Fathoms.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. ja9

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO. The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del1

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del2

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "ARRATON APCAR," Captain A. B. MacTAVISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del7

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "MORAY," Captain BUTCHER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del7

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT). The Steamship "GLENLYON," due here on the 11th Inst., will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

FOR LONDON, The Steamship "GLENLEARN," Captain GASSON, expected here on the 14th Instant, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "SINDH," Commandant BRUNER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI," Commandant DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKO HAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG. The Steamship "ATLANTA," Captain G. PETERSEN, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del3

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.). The British Barque "HOTSPUR," Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark "ALMA," O. OHLSSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 41 British Ship "MIN-Y-DOV," Captain LESLIE, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 British Bark "MONETA," Capt. BISSEY, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Peruvia* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. del3

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. del3

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 7, 1878. del4

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Cyprien*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed, at their risk by Messrs Norton & Co., into the Godowns of Messrs Norton & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1878. del2

NORWEGIAN S. S. HAKON

ADELSTEIN, FROM NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned, for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. RENNEQUIN, Agent.

Ex "Pei Ho."

N M K (in diamond) 64/8 Imp. Aldridge

V S O Salmon & Co., from London, 2 cases

Millinery.

K J (in diamond) 10, Order, 1 case Haber-

L S O dashery, from London.

J B S 12, Order, 1 case Flannel, from

London.

S J O 856, Order, 1 case Merino, from

London.

Hongkong, December 5, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEI HO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Ganga*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 28th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after To-day, the 28th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. RENNEQUIN, Agent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Entertainments.

GARRISON THEATRE.

BY kind permission of His Excellency the Major General Commanding, PROFESSOR MARCO VITZ will give his First Performance of the latest WONDERS in MAGIO and his feat in the MYSTERIOUS CABINET, puzzling the greatest scientific men of the day, at the

GARRISON THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

(TUESDAY), the 10th Instant.

Doors Open at 8.30, and Begin at 9 o'Clock.

Tickets to be had at the Doors of the Theatre.

ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats, \$1.00

Second Class, 50

Back Seats, 25

Hongkong, December 10, 1878. del1

## AMATEUR CONCERT.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

THURSDAY,

December 12th, 1878.

IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

BANK FAILURE.

TICKETS, \$2.

To be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAW-

FORD &amp; Co.'s on Wednesday morning.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del3

## THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY EVENING,

December 14th, 1878.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

MR. H. VERNON.

Who begs to announce that one of the

best bills of the Season will

be produced.

SATURDAY EVENING,

December 14th.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. del5

## Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

The Idol Kwok Shing Wang.

Geographical Notes on the Province of

Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of

History.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Sh'king.

The Pekingese Ju-ching.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Devices for Keeping Time.

Modes of Consulting the Oracles.

Chinese Bank Notes.

The Mammoth.

The Emperor Styled "Brother of the

Sun and Moon."

A Remarkably Tame Bird.

Legends on Soapstone and Chinasware.

The Portuguese Sovereignty over

Macao.

Breeding Pearls.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key—

Russell &amp; Co.

FONTEVAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.

Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.

Morrison.—Meyer &amp; Co.

GIANILLA, British barque, Captain

Wallace.—Captain.

ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert

Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.

Gonyo.—Landstein &amp; Co.

NAPIER, British barque, Capt. W. L.

Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.

FIRTH OF FORTH, British barque, Capt.

J. Cowper.—Olyphant &amp; Co.

EARL OF DEVON, British barque, Captain

James Beer.—Captain.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. J.

sen.—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

ORBIT ARD, British barque, Capt. W.

S. Hawkins.—Olyphant &amp; Co.

HAMBURG, German barque, Captain E.

von Kroge.—Edward Schellhaus &amp; Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.

Obs. H. Nelson.—Captain.

PELHAM, British brig, Captain H. M.

Ackford.—Caplain.

CLIVE, British steamer, Captain N.

Prowse.—Borneo Company, Limited.

S. S. BRIDGE, American barque, Capt.

A. E. Drake.—Russell &amp; Co.

## For Sale.

NOTICE.

C O K E A N D T A R  
FOR SALE.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship "OLYMPIA"

will be despatched for the above

Port on WEDNESDAY, the 11th

Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

KWOK ACHONG.

Hongkong, December 10, 1878. del1

## NOTICE.

FOUNDRY AND DOCK,  
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

TENDERS will be Received until the

1st JANUARY, 1879, for the absolute

PURCHASE or LEASE for One, Two or Three

Years of all that VALUABLE PROPERTY

known as the CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S FOUNDRY, situated

at Hongkong, Shanghai, in the Empire of

China, comprising several Rows of GO-

DOWN and DWELLING HOUSES for the

Staff, and several Rows of WORK-

SHOPS, with all TOOLS, &c., complete,

and Covering an Area of about 2½ acres.

The Foundry commands a fine River

Frontage of about 300 feet long, and is

the most complete for the Building and

Repairing of Ships in China.

Applicants are requested to state the

Terms upon which they will take the above

Property.

SIMILAR TENDERS will be Received

until the 1st JANUARY, 1879, for the

COMPANY'S DOCK, situated at Footing

Shanghai, in the Empire of China, which

Dock measures 338 feet by 78 feet, Dock

Entrance 72 feet, River Frontage about

1,200 feet, and Covering an Area of about

4 English acres, with TWO DWELLING

HOUSES, a BLACKSMITH SHOP and

CARPENTER'S SHED attached.

In case of a Sale, one half of the

Purchase Money can remain on mortgage of

the Property assigned, and in the case of a

Lease, substantial security must be given

for the due fulfillment of the same by the

Lessee. The Company does not bind itself

to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further Particulars, apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Hankow Road,

SHANGHAI.

December 5, 1878. ja2

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9, *Tonate*, French steamer, 1733,

de la Marcella, Yokohama Dec. 3, General.

—MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

Dec. 9, 11.30 p.m., *Lee Yuen*, Chinese

steamer, 734, Tindale, Shanghai Dec. 6,

8.30 a.m., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Dec. 10, *Pernambuco*, British steamer,

648, Hyde, Saigon Dec. 4, General.—

MILHOLDS & Co.

Dec. 10, *Rosetta*, McNeil, American

barque, 611, F. W. Brown, Chefoo Nov.

29, 5 p.m., Beane.—Vogel, Hagedorn &

Co.

Dec. 10, *S. R. Beaver*, American barque,

607, A. E. Oakes, Swatow Dec. 3, Ballast.

—RUSSELL & Co.

Dec. 10, *Morning Star*, Siamese barque,

570, D. Michaelson, Chefoo Dec. 1, General.

—CHITREAS.

Dec. 10, *Patino*, Spanish transport, 1200,

M. Torres, Manila Nov. 28, via Subo Dec.

6.—SPANISH CONSUL.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10, *Three Brothers*, for Quinhon.

10, *Achilles*, for Shanghai.

10, *Lee Yuen*, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

*Rajanattianukhar*, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tanaka*, from Yokohama: for Hong-

kong, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, 2 children and

servant, Messrs Ohnuma Djiro, Janada,

Braga, and 4 Chinese; for Saigon,

Messrs Jourdan, Le Pontois, and Albin;

for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Want; for Mar-

seille, Messrs Ragnoli, Bossolo, Butta,

Vigano, Biffi, Clivette, Cheynet, Vauvry,

Maurer, Ferrero, Obachi, Kawamura, T.

Scott, Reeks, and Bosma.



## CHINESE NOTES.

Residents in Canton city often meet small herds of healthy-looking little black goats. These come overland from Shan Tung in enormous herds, always in charge of Shan Tung shepherds, who tramp the whole distance on foot and live out with their flocks in the open air. Where the central depot for Canton is we do not know, but small relays of from 50 to 100 goats are driven through the narrow streets daily to the various butchers' shops. The most averages 12 cents to 16 cents a pound. The shepherds' 胆 is reported to be very large. They fear neither tiger, robber, nor witch.

Few people are aware that during the Festival (just over) at Canton, many of the streets present at night scenes almost equal to a Drury Lane pantomime. Some are hung for half a mile in extent with richly dressed marionettes and handsome foreign chandeliers. Within the South gate last week, under the Drum Tower, a spectacle of immense size was got up, which must have cost very many thousand taels.

On Page 67 of Mr. Giles' *Buddhist Kingdoms*, Mr. Beal's translation of the characters 般遮 is thus returned. The first character Mr. Giles would translate "gave him pleasure," and the second "very much;" and it would give us much pleasure if we could accept so bold a metamorphosis. According to Dr. Eitel's *Chinese Buddhism*, the *Pancha Parichad* 般遮大會 was an ecclesiastical assembly held once in every five years.

The term 換防 which appears to signify "officiating temporarily on border services" seems to be applied only to Brigadiers-General. It may occur to some readers to enquire why so unimportant a piece of information should be communicated to the public. The reply is that it is partly for ourselves that we make "notes" of such facts—for convenience of reference.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We remind our readers that "La Fille du Madame Angot" will be reproduced by the Royal English Opera Company at the City Hall Theatre to-night.

A REPORT was circulated this morning that the M. M. steamer *Tanais*, which left this last evening, was seen by the officers of the S. S. *Kwantung* returning to port; but up to the present moment there are no signs of her.

SERMONS will be preached in Union Church to-morrow, on behalf of the Schools in Hongkong, connected with the London Missionary Society. There are now six of these schools in Hongkong, of which number three have been opened during the present year. The Service will be conducted in the morning, by the Rev. J. C. Edge; in the evening, by the Rev. G. Hargreaves, of the Wesleyan Mission Canton.

THE Rifle Match for the Volunteer Subscription Challenge Cup came off this afternoon at the Kowloon Range. There was a very fair muster of competitors and a good sprinkling of spectators; all appearing to take a lively interest in the contest. The cup was won by Dunman, who scored 31 in very good time, Walkington being second with 80 points. We have since heard that a protest has been entered against the decision, as there appears to have been some misunderstanding with regard to the signalling of one shot; a centre being claimed by Walkington whilst only a ricochet was allowed. This is unfortunate, as disputes are always to be regretted.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests to us that we should advise all of our Celestial friends (and their name is legion) who are averse to carrying lights or passes at night, or are anxious to be free from the officious interference of the Police, that they should don the neither garments, frock coat, and billycock of the outer barbarians, being careful to put their badge of subjection out of sight. We hesitate to do this; the doctor and the tailor whose dignity was so much upset last night on being asked for their passes, might escape by resorting to such a ruse, but the number of "Europeans" one would see prowling about the streets at night, if such an attempt to evade the law became general, is terrible to contemplate.

A CONSIDERABLE DOMINION CASE. At the Supreme Court yesterday a case was heard before the Acting Chief Justice (sitting in Summary Jurisdiction) and a Special Jury (comprising Messrs. A. MacG. Heaton, C. K. W. and K. E. Sassoon), in which Captain Robertson, the master of the British barque *Dartmouth*, sued Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. for balance of freight, due to the owners of the *Dartmouth* on account of inward freight, and Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. sued Captain Robertson for commission on £3,000 at 5 per cent, equal to a sum of \$822.55, which they alleged was due them as agents of the

ship, on account of a charter for carrying 500 coals at £6 per head. The Hon. the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs. Sheppard, Gell, and Johnson, appeared for Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., and Mr. T. U. Hayler, instructed by Mr. Bereton, for Captain Robertson. The facts of the case were simply as follows: The *Dartmouth* arrived from London and was consigned to Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., who attended to the business of the ship, and it was alleged had offered several charters to the Captain for outward freights, all of which were however refused. Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn's London Agents had, it appears, shipped a large portion of the cargo from London with a view, it was alleged, of securing the business of the ship for them, and the terms agreed upon were that Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn should receive one per cent. on the inward freight collected, five per cent. on the outward freight procured, one per cent. on disbursements when in funds, and two and a half per cent. on disbursement when not in funds. In the event of the vessel being fixed by the owners or going away seeking owing to the agents, not being able to procure a charter, \$50 were to be paid in lieu of commission. Messrs. Turner & Co. were at this time in search of a ship to carry coals to Demerara, and Captain Burnie, acting Government marine surveyor, selected the *Dartmouth* as a very suitable vessel for the work. The Captain contended that he heard of the business himself, was told by Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. that he was free, and that he then saw Mr. P. Ryrie, the head of the firm of Turner & Co., and arranged the whole matter himself. Under these circumstances it was contended that Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. were only entitled, under the agreement which had been made in the London Charter-party, to \$150.

Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., on the other hand, contended that they had heard of the business from independent sources, that when the Captain went to their office, they spoke of the business as a very desirable one and proposed sending a broker to Messrs. Turner & Co. The Captain, they said, objected to the employment of a broker, saying he had had considerable experience in the emigration trade, and asked to be allowed to conduct the business himself, which was finally agreed to; Mr. Carl Vogel going with him to Messrs. Turner & Co.'s office, to introduce him to Mr. Ryrie, however, was not at home. The Captain finally saw Mr. Ryrie and acquainted Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn of his having secured the charter. The vessel was then placed in the hands of Messrs. Turner & Co. at their own request, but they (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) never gave the Captain to understand that he was free as to the consignments. They contended that the Captain had only acted as their agent, and they sought to recover commission at 5 per cent. on £3,000, which was the nearest estimate they could get on the freight likely to be earned, as the Captain refused to supply them with particulars as to the amount he was actually receiving.

The Attorney General contended that the Captain had no right to go about hawking his vessel independent of the consignees, that he had been allowed to do so at his own request, and was only the Agent of the Consignees. If the Captain had represented the case to the Agents, he said, they might have made some reduction.

Mr. Hayler contended that the words "fixed by owners" in the charter party did not mean merely by the owners at home, but that the Captain was the representative of the owners there could be no doubt. The Captain, he said, did not interfere with the local market, but the business fell into this month so to speak. The Captain could have secured all connection with Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. by leaving the Harbour in ballast.

His Lordship summed up the case, and put several questions to the jury, who found that the words "fixed by owners" in the charter party meant fixed by the owners at home and not by the Captain as their agent. That the commission had not been earned by actual services rendered as brokers, but that as Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. were ready and willing to provide a cargo for the ship, and were only prevented by the Captain's interference, that they were entitled to receive their commission, 5 per cent. on £3,000 payable in advance. A verdict was therefore given for the amount of commission claimed by Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. with costs.

The following notice, dated 18th December, appears in the *Government Gazette* of to-day, and announces a valuable concession to mercantile men and the community generally:—

Commencing with the English Mail of the 21st instant, the hours of closing both the English and French Mails will, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, be alike, as follows:—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the night box, which remains open all night.

Day before departure, — 5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the night box, which remains open all night.

and to post everything as early as possible. It will otherwise be difficult to continue the hours fixed above.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, 3rd Sunday in Advent, 16th December, 1878:—

Morning Prayer, and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Isaiah, xxv.; Second Lesson, John, xx. v. 19; Psalms, No. 83, page 84; Cantate Domino, No. 116, Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 65, Monk; First Hymn, "Off in danger, off in woe," No. 291; Second Hymn, "Now that the day-light dies away," No. 10.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xxv.; Second Lesson, John, xx. v. 19; Psalms, No. 83, page 84; Cantate Domino, No. 116, Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 65, Monk; First Hymn, "Off in danger, off in woe," No. 291; Second Hymn, "Now that the day-light dies away," No. 10.

A match was played this afternoon—West v. East 14 a side. The West having the choice went first to the wickets, sending in Friend and Hughes, the latter being quickly disposed of by Trill, who took advantage of a well-meant hit. Clarke and W. A. Caldwell were soon bowled out without having done much more than face the bowler. Friend put together 23 runs, when he had to retire, but with the exception of Woodhouse and G. A. Caldwell, who together made 30, the others gave no cause for concern to their eastern opponents, and the innings finished with a total of 80 runs.

The East found a good champion in Munro, who alone made 44 runs, and Hedges and Cavendish completely dispirited any faint hopes of victory the West may have entertained at the beginning of the game. When the stumps were drawn the East had made 147 with 12 wickets down. The following are the scores:—

East.	
J. P. Pearce & Anton b. Hynes, .....	0
H. Greer b. Hynes, .....	4
S. M. Munro run out, .....	44
H. R. Kelham b. Hynes, .....	5
R. C. Prothero & Johnson b. Hynes, .....	8
A. C. Hedges b. Hynes, .....	21
E. P. Chapman & Anton b. Darby, .....	18
C. C. Canfield & Hynes b. Grant, .....	18
W. Campbell & Rooke b. Hynes, .....	0
T. F. Thomas b. Darby, .....	0
L. E. Trill did not bat, .....	0
H. Murphy b. Caldwell, .....	11
T. F. Synges did not bat, .....	0
T. G. Williamson did not bat, .....	0
Extras, .....	8
Total, .....	147

West.

S. B. Friend & E. C. Prothero b. Pearce, .....	23
S. Hughes & Trill b. Greer, .....	1
N. Clarke b. Greer, .....	1
W. A. Caldwell b. Greer, .....	0
Woodhouse & Carter b. Pearce, .....	15
Hynes & Carter b. Pearce, .....	5
G. A. Caldwell & Kelham b. Pearce, .....	21
Johnson & Hedges b. Pearce, .....	3
Darby b. Greer, .....	8
Rooke & Hedges b. Pearce, .....	5
Stevens b. Greer, .....	0
Anton & Kelham b. Pearce, .....	0
D. B. Grant not out, .....	0
Extras, .....	8
Total, .....	80

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

Dec. 14, 1878.

THE DOCTOR, THE SNIP AND THE HAWK.—Chu Kwok Leong, a doctor of medicine; Chu Aui, a tailor; and Fuk In Kwan, a hawk; were charged with being out without lights or passes.

P. O. No. 288 stated that he met the doctor at about 10 o'clock and asked him for his pass, at the same time asking him why he had no light. The doctor replied that he had no light, and asked the constable to follow him and again asked him for his pass, but he refused to obey. The constable then arrested him, and on arriving at the Station he produced his pass. Fined \$10 for having no light. The tailor was fined 50 cents for having no light; he also produced his pass when he arrived at the Police Station, refusing to do so before. The hawk was fined \$5, for being out without a pass.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Cain, cook American barque *Melrose*, drunk and incapable, and refusing to pay chair-fine. Fined 60 cents and ordered to pay 30 cents chair-fine.

W. H. Pearce, seaman, was charged with being a stranger from the British barque *Black Watch*, with being drunk, and with tearing P. C. Edward's clothes to the value of \$1. Fined 60 cents and \$1 amends, and ordered to be sent on board his ship.

Gustav Peterson, seaman, being a stranger from the British barque *Black Watch*, ordered to be sent on board his ship.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF STAMPED PAPER.

Tsui Chin a coke dealer, was again charged on a summons with being in possession of stamped paper improperly obtained from the Stamp Office, and selling it to a man named Tze Kah, the agent for the sale of stamps.

Mr. Wotton again appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant.

Two more witnesses were called for the prosecution. One of these, the accountant at the stamp office, said, in cross-examination by Mr. Wotton:—The defendant said he wanted some paper to make false stamps, and I told him to Tze Kah. I advised the defendant not to do so, saying that we had a thousand dollars deposit and it would get us into trouble. He said "Oh! Tze Kah knows about it." The defendant said to me "Tze Kah has told me that you are a big fool and will not say anything about what you see." On the 7th or 8th month I first heard from people coming into the shop that stamps were being sold in the streets and that 80 cents stamps were being sold for 25 cents.

By Mr. Lister:—I know from Tze Kah himself that he was making enquiries about false stamps being sold in the 7th or 8th month.

The case was then further adjourned until Wednesday next.

## A WIT AND PRACTICAL JESTER.

Joe Haines was an excellent comic actor, a wit and a practical jester, whose society was sought by the best people of the time. He was a scholar, had been educated at Oxford, and had been Latin secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson before he took to the stage. There are enough good stories told of his impudent and mischievous disposition to fill a small volume. Once he served Hart a cruel trick: The great tragedian rather arbitrarily insisted upon his going on one night for a senator in "Cassius," although his position in the theatre, and his salary being fifty shillings a week, exempted him from such service. Joe resolved to be revenged; he put on a scarecrow dress, a large ruff, huge whiskers and a Merry Andrew's cap, and thus attired, with a short pipe in his mouth and a three-legged stool in his hand, followed Cassius on to the stage. Hart was so absorbed in the part he was acting, that he had no eyes or ears for anything else, and no matter what occurred, would never suffer his attention to be for a moment distracted. When Joe entered, seated himself upon his stool and began laughing and groaning behind the tragedian's back, the house was in a roar; but although he wondered what was amiss, he went on acting without once turning his head, until a movement in the part revealed to him the ludicrous scene. Haines was turned out of the theatre then and there. Soon afterwards he met with a chaplain who was seeking a living, and succeeding in persuading the credulous parson that he could procure the appointment of chaplain to the theatre, with a handsome salary. All he would have to do would be to summon the company to prayers every morning by ringing a bell and repeating the formula, "Players, players, come to prayers." "But," he added, "there's a terrible man there, named Hart, who will rush out and abuse you; but take no notice of him, he's either mad or an atheist." The next morning he introduced the clergyman behind the scenes, placed a bell in his hand and disappeared to watch the joke. The victim began ringing his bell and shouting in a very sonorous voice, "Players, players, come to prayers," and all the company gathered round highly amused, thinking he was insane, until Hart succeeded in obtaining an explanation. Upon this he very quickly opened his eyes to the trick that had been put upon his gaudiness, and very indignantly himself at it, invited the chaplain to dine with him. But this jest might have turned out seriously for the inventor, had not his ready wit been equal to any occasion; for his victim had a choleric son, who sought him out and insisted upon his fighting upon the spot. "Give me only a few minutes to pray," said Haines, "and I am at your service." Upon which he fell upon his knees and supplicated in a loud voice for pardon for having previously killed seventeen men in duels, and for the eighteenth he was about to add to their number, which so cooled the challenger's courage that he took to his heels. Once, when Joe was arrested in the street for debt, he saw the Bishop of Ely's carriage coming along. Struck by an audacious idea, he said to the bailiff, "That is my cousin, and if you will let me speak to him he will pay your demands." The bailiffs assented. Joe stopped the carriage, and, hat in hand, thrust his head through the window. "My Lord," he said in a tone of great emotion, "here are two poor Catholics follows who are so troubled by doubts and scruples of conscience, I'm afraid they'll hang themselves." "Let them come to me to-morrow morning and I'll satisfy them," said the bishop. Joe was set free, and next morning the two men waited upon his lordship. "Now, what are these scruples of conscience?" inquired the bishop. "Please your lordship, we have no scruples of conscience," answered one of the fellows. "We are bailiffs who yesterday arrested your cousin, Joe Haines, for £20, and you said you would satisfy us." And the bishop thought it best to do so. In James II.'s reign Joe pretended to be a convert to the Catholic faith, and declared that the Virgin had appeared to him. Lord Sunderland sent for him, and asked for him if this was really true. "Yes, my lord," replied Haines, "I assure you 'tis a fact." "How was it, pray?" inquired my lord. "Why, as I was lying in my bed the Virgin appeared to me and said, 'Arise, Joe, and follow me.' I followed her, and she said, 'for if I had been the Virgin herself she would have said Joseph, if it had only been out of respect for her husband.' After the Revolution he appeared upon the stage in a white sheet, taper in hand, and delivered some doggerel rhymes in sign of repentance. He died in 1701.—Temple Bar.

MR. EDISON AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A contemporary gives the following interesting sketch of Mr. Edison, the ingenious gentleman whose name in connection with the electric light is now on the lips of everyone:—

Thomas Alva Edison, whose inventions mark the commencement of a new era in scientific discovery, is still a young man, having been born at a small town in the state of Ohio in 1847. The father, who was a tailor, and is still living, secured the lad, when twelve years of age, a place as train-boy on the Grand Trunk Railroad. He soon acquired an exhaustive knowledge of the right and for four years his earnings averaged a dollar a day, which was given to his mother. Attached to the train upon which he sold his papers was a car without springs or ventilation, partitioned off for smoking purposes. This, by permission, he turned into a laboratory. He likewise purchased some old type, and for six months published on the train a weekly paper, the *Grand Trunk Railroad*, devoted to railway gossip, accidents, changes, and general information. Newspaper and laboratory came to a sudden end, owing to the breaking of a phosphoric bottle, which fell on the floor and ignited the car. The conductor, who extinguished the flames with great difficulty, threw the chemicals out of the window, and gave Edison a sound thrashing. He continued his experiments, however. While running into Detroit, he acquired a multifarious mass of information by reading through the public library. Here, too, it was he became acquainted with the telegraph operators, and determined to learn their business. In five months he was sufficiently advanced to secure employment. In 1864 he was at Memphis, where he put into operation an automatic repeater he had invented. The idea of duplex transmission now took possession of him, and he was perpetually experimenting to accomplish it. His efforts were, however, looked upon with disfavour by the management, and he was dismissed.

After a variety of changes, he found himself, in 1868, at Boston, where his scientific ideas began to assume practical shape. He invented and made numerous chemical and electrical instruments. His idea of a duplex system constantly burned in his head, and, in 1870, a trial was made of his apparatus, but the effort was a failure. Disappointed and discouraged, Edison went to New York. There, in partnership with two others, he put into operation the private line system. He also established immense electrical manufacturing works, employing upwards of 300 men. As a manufacturer he did not succeed. The more the resources he had at command the greater his efforts at invention, and all his profits arising from his regular business, amounting, it is said, to 400,000 dollars, were expended in inventive efforts. At one time he had forty-five distinct inventions under way. The United States Patent Commissioner once described him as "the young man who keeps the path to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps." In 1876 he sold his machinery, and moved with his family to New Jersey, and here, on the crest of a hill, he has built a laboratory in which, with three or four assistants, he devotes himself assiduously to his absorbing pursuit.

In an article on the same subject the *Standard* gives the following particulars as to the habits and ways of life of this remarkable inventor:—

Extraordinary as the statements may appear which have been published in reference to the inventive genius and personal habits of Mr. Edison, there is reason to believe that they are substantially true. The private workshop forming part of the premises occupied by this remarkable man at Menlo Park is filled with a staff of workmen whose hours of employment commonly extend from seven in the morning until eleven at night. The place is not a manufactory, but is wholly appropriated to the working out of Mr. Edison's inventive ideas. These ideas are so quickly conceived that the conception of a single hour will set a programme of work going sufficient to occupy all hands for weeks or even months to come. It is not an uncommon thing for Mr. Edison to enter his laboratory on Monday morning and remain there until Saturday night. Four hours' sleep suffices for a night's rest. No previous sleep manifests itself; but suddenly the busy toiler says, "Let us go to sleep," whereupon he lies down on a bench with his clothes on, and is instantly unconscious, being subject to the profoundest slumber until aroused at the expiration of the usual brief period. Those who are his immediate assistants have no easy kind of apprenticeship. The sort of man wanted is one who can keep company with Mr. Edison when he goes on for four days and nights without stopping. It is no marvel that under such discipline as this two assistants have broken down—in fact, are said to have been "killed."

It is somewhat singular that a man so wholly absorbed in scientific pursuits should have expended time and attention sufficient to enter into the married state. But Mr. Edison nevertheless has a wife and two children—a girl and a boy. When the philosopher is shut up in his laboratory for a week Mr. Edison is wont to visit her absent husband "every other day," as he is said, "just to see that he is alive." He is such a perpetual toiler and mental strain, that he has endured almost insupportable. One who has had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. Edison describes him as falling to impress the observer with the idea of a man possessing superior intelligence. In fact, the expression of the countenance would rather indicate a defect of intellect. Something of the same kind has been attributed to the features of the great astronomer, Sir Isaac Newton. As for the money-making power of the restless American, it appears more likely for Mr. Edison to enrich the world than to benefit himself. He is indeed taking special pains to secure his patent rights all over the globe in respect to the electric light; but his previous mode of proceeding in respect to his fortunes has been to make the profit of one invention bear the cost of producing another.

The new invention by Mr. Edison for subdividing the electric light, and thus rendering it available for domestic use in the place of gas, is not the only danger which the gas companies have to dread at the present moment.

Mr. Edison's fertile brain has lately been occupied in an attempt to store up daylight and utilize it by night. That wonderful man has, as he explained the other day to a *New York Herald* reporter, made a solution which preserves light. His experiments with this solution have lately been crowned with the most successful results. He saturates paper with the solution, and then exposes the paper to the sun. The same night the paper gives out light for a while, and Mr. Edison is in hopes of so far improving the solution, as to make the paper give light for several hours after dark. By means, he maintains, wall paper may be made to treasure up the light of the day and give out the daylight thus stored up for several hours after dark. Self-luminous paper has, he admits, been made before, but has not been turned to any practical use.

"THE SEVEN AGES" OF WOMAN.

(Pittsburg Leader.)

Several years ago a gentleman of æsthetic tastes and highly phlegmatic brain, named Shakespeare, wrote some sublime comments upon "The seven ages of man" but in no instance does he devote a single word to even one age of woman. Perhaps the complicated ages of the dear creatures were as much a mystery to the "Bard of Avon" as they are now to other people; or may be folks in his day did not care so much whether the gentler sex were young or old. But, be that as it may, the different stages of development which attend our fair tormentors in advancing years shall no longer be a secret. First, we (collectively speaking) have the baby. The architecture of this first diminutive age is somewhat similar to that of Shakespeare's, excepting in the way of noise. In this particular the female baby has no rival; and one of these fragile mortals can produce more of the above-mentioned commodity in a minute than a convention of thoroughbred wire-pullers could gather in a week. It is estimated that if the noise which is manufactured by American female infants in one day could be conducted by telephone into a large reservoir—*voilà* receptacle—enough power could be derived to drive the north pole through the moon, or to move even the Keely motor. Next comes the *enfant terrible*, with her rag baby, mud pies and weeping-nasal appendage. She is called the *enfant terrible* on account of an astonishing and disagreeable habit which she has of telling the truth on all occasions. This is very distressing, and especially so when

visitors or her sister's beaux are present, and she receives more of that class of caracens which are technically styled "walloppings" for this offence than for all others combined. Yet a few years and we behold the Mies, with her pinafore, braided hair and skirts of brevity. Like the merry turtle does she skip to school, ostensibly to study, but in reality to giggle, write covert notes and make sarcastic remarks in regard to the costumes of her companions. She is educating herself to successfully fill her sphere in the next age, which is the young lady. Look upon her as she stands before the mirror, practicing her coquetish airs, bewitching smiles and fascinating glances, and remember that all this is done that she may make miserable the lives of men. As her hapless victim falls writhing at her feet, she drives the glittering hair-pin deep into her glorious wealth of twenty-dollar hair, crushes his bleeding heart as ruthlessly as her little brother crushes the miserable fly beneath his spelling-book at school, and as the wretched wretch drags his fractured remains away, her eyes cry out as plainly as ever did the darlings tones of barbers, "Next." But sometimes the next comes not, the years speed on; and alas! she wakes to find that she is a lass no more, but an old maid, the daimel of unfathomable years, and mysterious dimensions. Wildly does she pay the air in frantic efforts to escape her fate, and darts herself with paint as recklessly as does a painter's club lavish it on the side of a frame house on an August day. She uses all her arts to make amends for chances lost, but all in vain; for even those who once have worshipped at her shrine pass sadly by and softly murmur, "Not for Joe."

In the sixth age we see the wife. How lovingly she ministers to her husband's wants. How carefully she fries for him the juicy steak until it is done to a beautiful oblong, and bakes his bread until it is ditty. With what pathetic devotion does she persist in placing the innocent tank in his slipper. How patiently she waits for her lord and master (?) when he is out late at night, and how scotchingly she parts the hairs from his aching brow—in hand. How—O! who would not have a wife! The seventh and last age is the mother-in-law. She is the master mechanic of the household—the bulldozer of the parlor and the kitchen. Her ingenious brain is constantly occupied in attending to matters which should be let alone. She is better than a diary, and can tell the exact hour her daughter's husband came home every night for any given number of years. Her voice is as sweet as the plaintive singing of the mule and her wrath more terrible than his kick. She is the original "woman with the iron jaw," and is the only practical illustration of perpetual motion. In every case man proposes, but the mother-in-law disposes.

## LUCKY NUMBERS.

(Poll Mail Gazette.)

Superstition dies hard; and of all superstitions belief in lucky numbers is by no means the least remarkable for vitality. From a letter written to one of our newspapers a few days ago, a belief appears to prevail in Venice in the fact of the event of a stranger dying in one of the hotels there, the number of his room will be the lucky numbers in the next lottery; and the writer of the letter mentions "a singular illustration," not only of the belief, but, unfortunately, of its confirmation also. It is stated by the writer that "on the death of the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, as Daniel's well-known hotel, the employees of the hotel immediately subscribed to take shares in the numbers of the next lottery corresponding with the number of the two rooms occupied by the late member for Perthshire, both of which numbers, strangely enough, were afterwards drawn prizes," to the unspeakable grief of "a person connected with the hotel," who "bitterly lamented that he had been prevented by sudden illness from taking the whole of the lucky numbers, and thus realizing a handsome fortune at one stroke." Some curious instances of the "divinity" connected with certain numbers have been selected by a French journalist, from the *Histoire de la Loterie* in *Extraits* of the younger Dumas. Here is one: "A poor working-man, farrier to a regiment of cuirassiers, took it into his head to make a note of four regulation numbers branded, according to custom, on the quarters of the remounts: he chose a number, accordingly, in the Frankfort lottery, and nearly went mad with joy on winning 150,000 florins. The first thing he did was to buy as many pairs of trousers as there are days in the year, so that he was known as 'the man with the 365 pairs of breeches.' Here is another: 'A woman dreamed of ten numbers, wrote these down on some little bits of paper, stuck these on a strip of cloth, and placed them on top of some beans, planted at equal intervals in a strip of cloth. In due time five came out. She copied the numbers and gave her son ten francs, all the money she had in the world, saying, 'Run and take me this sequence of five at the office round the corner.' 'All right, mother.' The son spent the money, came back and assured her that he had done as he was told.' The numbers won. It is impossible to describe the grief which overwhelmed the poor woman when she learned the truth. She went mad, and a few years afterward her son blew out his brains."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—It will be seen from the Official List of Awards at the Paris Exhibition, that Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, the celebrated Biscuit Manufacturers of Reading and London, have obtained the GRAND PRIX—the only one awarded to the Biscuit trade. This honour appears to be further enhanced by the complimentary terms of the *Jurors' Report*, which was as follows:—"Unrivalled Biscuits, known throughout the World for their enormous production, and for the excellent quality of its manufactures."—*Morning Post*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The report of the destruction by fire of the New Show Rooms at 17 Bridge Street, London, E.C., Messrs. Pollatt & Co., the well-known Glass and China Manufacturers, has reached us. These show rooms, as would be noticed from an advertisement lately appearing in our columns, have only been opened a short time, and their destruction has been complete. Fortunately Messrs. Pollatt & Co. can conduct their business at their Falcon Glass Works, 29, Pomeroy Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., and to that address they request their friends to send duplicates of existing and unfilled orders, as their order books have been destroyed in this unfortunate fire.



## Portfolio.

## THE STORM.

As men's cheeks faded  
On shores invaded,  
When shoreward waded  
The lords of light;  
When churl and craven  
Saw hard on heaven  
The wide-winged raven  
At mainmast height;  
When monks affrighted  
To windward sighted  
The birds full-flighted  
Of swift sea-kings;  
So earth turns paler  
When Storm, the sailor,  
Steers in with a roar in the race of his wings.

O, strong sea-sailor,  
Whose cheeks turn paler  
For wind or hail or  
For fear of thee?  
O, far sea-farer,  
O, thunder-bearer,  
Thy songs are madder  
Than soft songs be.  
O, fleet-foot stranger,  
O, north-sea ranger,  
Through days of danger  
And ways of fear,  
Blow thy horn here for us,  
Blow the sky clear for us,  
Send us the song of the sea to hear.  
—Swinburne.

## MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the riotous baby  
Against the cottage-wall;  
A lily grew on the threshold,  
And the boy was just as tall;  
A royal tiger lily,  
With spots of purple and gold,  
And a heart like a jewelled chalice  
The fragrant root to hold.

Without, the bluebird whistled  
High up in the old roof-trees,  
And to and fro at the window  
The red rose rocked her bees;  
And the pink stars of the baby  
Were never a moment still,  
Snatching at shine and shadow  
That danced on the lattice sill.

His eyes were wide as bluebells,  
His mouth like a flower unblown,  
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,  
Peeped out from his snowy gown;  
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture  
That yet had a touch of pain,  
When June rolled around with her roses  
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,  
With the sunshine shut away,  
Through tears that fell like a bitter rain,  
We measured the boy to-day;  
And the little bare feet that were dimpled  
Lay side by side together  
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,  
White as the risen dawn,  
The fair little face lay smiling,  
With the light of heaven thereon;  
And the dear little hands, like rose-leaves  
Dropped from a rose, lay still,  
Never to snatch at the sunshine  
That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby  
With ribbons white as snow  
For the shining rosewood casket  
That waited him below;  
And out of the darkened chamber  
We went with a childless moan—  
To the height of the sinless angels  
Our little one had grown.  
—Emma Alice Brown.

## THE WHISTLE.

"You have heard," said a youth to his  
sweetheart, who stood,  
While he sat on a corn-sheaf at daylight's  
decline;  
"You have heard of the Danish boy's  
whistle of wood?  
I wish that the Danish boy's whistle were  
mine."

"And what should you do with it? Tell  
me," she said,  
While an arch smile played on her beauti-  
ful face.  
"I would blow it," he answered; "and then  
my fair maid  
Would fly to my side, and would here  
take her place."

"Is that all you wish it for? That may be  
yours  
Without any magic," the fair maiden  
cried.  
"A favor so slight one's good nature se-  
cures,"  
And the playfully seated herself by his  
side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth;  
"and the charm  
Would work so that not even modesty's  
check  
Would be able to keep from my neck your  
fair arm."

She smiled, and she laid her fair arm  
round his neck.  
"Yet once more would I blow, and the  
music divine  
Would bring me the third time an exqui-  
site bliss,  
You would lay your fair cheek to this brown  
one of mine,  
And your lips stealing past it would give  
me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent  
glaze—  
"What a fool of yourself with your  
whistle you'd make,  
For only consider how silly 'twould be  
To sit there and whistle for what you  
might take!"  
—Robert Story.

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

No man has a right to do as he pleases,  
except when he pleases to do right.  
Idleness is hard work to those who are  
not used to it, and dull work for those who  
are.

No man can solve the mysteries of life,  
but every man of common sense can perform  
his duty.

The true pleasures of temperance and the  
many benefits that follow sobriety cannot be  
imagined by those who lead dissipated lives.  
One reason why the world is not reformed  
is, because every man would have others  
make a beginning, and never think of doing  
so himself.

The pleasantest things in the world are  
pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in  
life is to have as many of them as possible.  
The progress of knowledge is slow, like  
the march of the snail. We cannot see him

moving, but after a time we may perceive  
that he has moved on.

We speak evil of others; and should we  
not fear the evil they may say of us? Speak  
ill of no neighbor, if thou wouldst not hear  
what will trouble thee.

The good man feels no injustice so strongly  
as that done to others; that committed  
against himself he sees not so clearly; the  
bad man feels only the injury to himself.

The habit of resolving without acting is  
worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as  
it gradually snaps the natural connection  
between thought and deed.

We are past our minority, it is true, but  
not our indiscretions; and what is worse, we  
have the authority of seniors, and the weak-  
ness of children.

## FREEMASONRY.

Amongst other fetes to be held in conec-  
tion with the Paris Exhibition there is to be  
a grand Masonic banquet on the 24th  
instant, in the Great Hall of the Trocadero  
at which it is announced the venerable  
French statesman, M. Camarven, will pre-  
side.

Foreign members of the craft are to be  
specially invited for the occasion, and  
Masons of all nationalities will feast with  
each other in fraternal harmony. Altogether  
it would appear that the Masonic brotherhood  
is at the present moment in a peculiarly  
flourishing condition, for not only is the  
projected banquet to which we have alluded  
a sign of its strength, but we have a testi-  
mony of Lord Carnarvon, given at a recent  
meeting of the craft at Shipley, that

"it never was so prosperous, that it is  
wealthy, powerful and free from strife, and  
in such a condition that all in authority  
ought to be proud of it." That the brethren  
assembled at Shipley are in accord with  
their Pro-Grand Master is to be inferred  
from the enthusiastic manner in which his  
speech was received. They, at any rate,  
were well content with their lot, and they  
sit with "tiled lodge" were, no doubt, able  
to give to each other sufficient reasons for  
their satisfaction. But what the outer  
world would very much like is a peep at the  
inner mysteries of that strange craft which,  
while shutting its doors to the vast masses  
of mankind, announces itself as one of the  
chief benefactors of the human race.

It knows full well that, as Lord Carnarvon  
states, Masons demand a "high standpoint  
for the principles they profess," it is aware  
in a general way that charity is the end and  
aim of the craft which claims for its first  
Grand Master King Solomon, and numbers  
amongst its members thousands of the  
most powerful and influential in every land.

It finds Arabs, Hindus, Greeks, Jews,  
Spaniards, Negroes, Turks, Germans, Eng-  
lish, and Frenchmen, knit together by the  
same occult tie, and recognising each other  
as brethren, and it is every now and then  
told that the united action of these different  
craftsmen is to end in some great mysterious  
good. Yet that is all it knows. The lodge  
door is closed—penetration is impossible—  
and what is done by the Masons, thus  
in secret assembled, remains altogether  
unrevealed.

Occasionally there comes a rumour  
that the Society is political, that it aims  
at some strange overturning of existing  
custom; and thereupon is issued peremptory  
Papal bulls, or an Imperial decree, condemn-  
ing lodges and dispersing their members.

Despite all this, the craft goes on increasing  
in riches and influence, denying the evil  
charges brought against it, and claiming  
simply to be an unimpaired good in itself,  
an organisation of innocuous benefit to the  
world. The curious may not believe every-  
thing the Masons assert, but they cannot  
disprove it, and so they wonder and marvel  
to the end of the chapter.

There is no great difficulty in understand-  
ing why Freemasonry fails to flourish in a  
despotic land. Apart from any question as  
to their aims and professions, secret societies  
of any kind must naturally give much  
uneasiness to a Government which knows  
that sooner or later the system of which it  
is the administrator is doomed to fall. No  
matter what may be the object of men, who  
meet in secret, the supporters of such a rule  
must see in every convulsion a possible menace  
to their power. The talk at these gather-  
ings may be of universal charity, and a  
disquisition upon the thoughts of the mem-  
bers may be of an exalted brotherhood and  
yet eventually degenerate into a love of  
Communism. In England no such fear  
presents itself. The Prince of Wales is the  
head of the Order, the Queen is its patron,  
and her Majesty's younger sons are amongst  
its more prominent members. In its lodges  
Liberals meet with Conservatives, differences  
of every kind appear to be foregone, and all  
that the outside world hears of their doings  
are disquisitions upon charity. The only  
point upon which a difference of opinion may  
arise, it appears, is that which caused the  
Marquis of Ripon some years ago to resign  
his high office, that is, the attitude of the  
Papacy towards this ancient body. The  
brethren in England, if report be true, must  
honour the "Great Architect of the  
Universe," but his pre-eminence conceded,  
there remains no more room for disagree-  
ment. Buddhists and Baptists, Moham-  
medans and Quakers, Presbyterians and  
Parsees, Swedenborgians and Ritualists, all  
unite within the lodges which boast the  
compass and square as their sign. They  
take pleasure in the fair fame of the name  
and character of Freemasonry. If they do  
not strive to promote its extent by prosely-  
tising, they assert that membership with it is  
one of the highest delights of man. They  
glory in its antiquity, they guard its secrets  
and they declare that as time rolls on it  
will grow and spread with constant renewing  
vigour. Yet they refuse to say one word  
which will throw any light upon their  
proceedings beyond the profession that their  
principles are perfection in themselves,  
capable only of affording unimpaired satisfac-  
tion to the craftsmen, and of undoubted  
benefit to society at large. Those who  
would appease the cravings of curiosity are  
left to imagine what they please, while they  
see the Society gaining influence and num-  
bers, and witness many other proofs of its  
vigour and prosperity. Possibly we may  
know more of the matter on the day which  
sees Freemasonry, like Mohammedanism,  
"reformed" by the recognition of woman's  
rights. Unpleasant as the idea may be, there  
can be little doubt that the chance of "earn-  
ing" what is done by the gentlemen who  
world architectural implements and bestow  
themselves in sports and games of curious  
design would be vastly increased if only the  
weaker and more volatile sex were intro-  
duced into the lodge. In all probability their  
conventionalism is the very reason why  
they have never been permitted to  
partake in the mysteries of the craft. Ex-  
clusion cannot be due to any want of charity  
on their part; for nobody has ever attempted  
to prove that sympathy is peculiarly a  
masculine attribute, or that universal  
brotherhood is more advantageous than an  
equally extended sisterhood. Yet the pro-

hibition continues, and Lord Carnarvon  
warns his brethren of the strength  
like not in the number or the wealth of the  
craft, but in maintaining intact, collectively  
and individually, the noble principle of the  
order, in being steadfast to its great and wise  
landmarks. It is evident, therefore, that  
no change of the kind we have indicated is  
at all in contemplation at present. Masonry  
will yield nothing to those who would open  
every walk of life to the gentler sex.  
Women may desire to share in its charita-  
ble mission, but they must not become acquaint-  
ed with its institutions and mysteries.

Meanwhile, the broad fact is patent that  
the fast organisation of Freemasonry is  
spreading everywhere, including in its ranks  
the youth, the youth, and that its intelli-  
gence of the nation, and that its  
avowed object and aim is simply the spread  
of peace and goodwill. In such a work  
Masons may, at any rate, reckon on the  
sympathy of every patriotic person. Of  
tumult and bloodshed the world has had  
enough and to spare, and could an era of  
peace be ushered in, whether by the agency  
of Masons or any other body of men, the  
result would be hailed as an unqualified bless-  
ing. Unhappily, as the sun revolves, the  
"signs of the times" forbid any sanguine  
hope of tranquillity. The energies even of  
"brethren" are bent to the invention of  
warlike implements and terrible instruments  
of death; and the same individuals who at  
the lodge feast and protest good will are  
presently employed in the founding of cannon,  
the filling of shells, and the tempering of  
the swordblades and bayonets. Theoretically  
the craft presents beyond individual charity,  
practically beyond what it calls for praise;  
it appears at present to effect but little good,  
yet, thus, its theories should not be  
despised, for in the end they may influence  
and direct those who are now beyond the  
reach of its power. Be this as it may, it is  
evident that Freemasonry is continually  
multiplying and that the rejoicings of the  
brethren are not without foundation when  
they take comfort on occasions of strength  
to the principles they profess. Besides, the  
outside spectator cannot but see that from  
reunions of the great international gathering  
which will shortly be held in Paris much  
good may possibly, and will probably, issue.  
Such a meeting may have no political  
significance; but it must tend, as do all  
similar assemblies, to an increase of the  
particular kind of knowledge which removes  
international prejudices and unfounded dis-  
likes. The Englishman will lose his insular  
suspicions; the French Mason will learn  
that there is much more good in his neighbour  
than he had before supposed; and the inter-  
change of hospitality, the interchange of  
the guests under mutual obligations, the  
happy recollections of which will not swiftly  
pass away. In each reciprocal kindness,  
indeed, the whole world has a decided  
interest, for anything which brings closer  
together nations who have long been rivals  
and often foes must have a happy and  
desirable effect upon all; and though it may  
not be permitted to the uninitiated to know  
exactly why these brethren cling to one  
another, it will see that in their kindly union  
nothing but what is profitable can arise. At  
a time when Peace Congresses are debating  
upon the better way of settling differences  
without the arbitrament of the sword, it is  
peculiarly opportune that Freemasons should  
meet to celebrate their triumphs of charity.  
Only we would ask them to extend their  
fraternal principles as rapidly and widely  
as possible, so that in place of tumult and  
war, "large mirth" may reign; and the  
universal world be filled with sympathy. It  
cannot be wrong to desire that the principles  
upon which the brethren greatly pride them-  
selves should be taught to the nation, and  
the only rivalry recognised may be that of  
commerce and industry; and the only strug-  
gle that which ever increasing excellence  
in knowledge will produce. And if Masonry  
should at length lead us to so happy a  
condition that swords are exchanged for  
pruning hooks, and the art of war is  
superceded by the works of peace, we  
should be well content, even though the  
way by which the good had been gained was  
a secret except to the favoured few. For  
the present, then, it is competent to hope  
that, within the lodges so closely "tiled,"  
that no intruder ever enters, the elements  
are at work which will some day annihilate  
disunion and discord, and usher in an era  
of perpetual and all-embracing peace.—  
Daily Telegraph.

## WHISKEY.

Seeing that the prosperity of England,  
financially speaking, reposes upon an alco-  
holic basis, the question of whiskey, which  
is the truly national spirit, should be ap-  
proached with a certain amount of reverence.  
The foundations of the Constitution should  
not be lightly tampered with. There is,  
as we all know, a "British" brandy, but  
brandy ought to be French. There is no  
doubt an English gin, innocent of juniper  
berries; but the spirit derives its name as  
well as its origin from Geneva. Holland  
is obviously Dutch, and few but the Dutch  
care to drink it. Any rum professing to  
come from any other spot than Jamaica  
would be regarded alike by the British  
sailor and the British washerwoman. The  
Anglo-Saxon spirit is whiskey. The new  
Governor-General of Canada has given his  
name to one variety, the exiled monarchs  
of France have another named after them,  
chiefly in use in Republican America, whilst  
the name of the spirit itself in an archaic  
form is preserved in the hymns of our  
nurseries. Before most of us knew what  
strong liquors meant, we had heard of the  
time "when good King Arthur ruled the  
land, and wore long hanging sleeves," and  
of his three serving men, whose charac-  
teristics were national:—

The Irishman loved aquabegh,  
The Scotchman loved good ale,  
The Welshman loved toasted cheese,  
And taught a mouse by the tail.

As the word aquabegh is indubitably  
Irish, and like the French "eau-de-vie,"  
means water of life, we suppose that the  
Island of saints may fairly claim to have  
first devised this peculiar attraction for the  
descendants of Noah. But, for all that,  
Ireland did not invent alcohol. The name  
of the compound betrays its Arab origin.  
The Egyptians had beer, or something like  
it; the ancients drank wine, but not such  
wines as port and sherry. The most  
intemperate Roman held up to ridicule or  
rebuff in the satires of Horace or Jupiter  
went no further than to take a heavy sort  
of claret unadorned with water. The warn-  
ings of the myth of King Lemuel, or  
of Solomon himself, are directed against  
nothing worse than wine. It is a reason-  
able suggestion that crude spirits may have  
been introduced by the numerous chemists  
who were among the dogmat followers of

the Prophet, and who acutely argued that,  
although wine is strictly forbidden to the  
faithful, spirits of wine mixed with water  
might be an entirely different thing. At  
any rate, as we have said, the name is  
Arabic, and the use of the thing, even to  
the end of the middle ages, was at the best  
dimly hinted at and certainly not common.  
Medieval legends, such as that of "Dr.  
Faust and Mephistopheles," or the "Golden  
Legend," reproduced by Longfellow, always  
represent the "Feuerwasser" as the special  
gift of Mephistopheles, and this would very  
well consist with the view that Christendom  
derived it from the infidel Pagan.

But to return to whiskey. Whiskey being,  
as we have said, the national spirit, and  
being Irish in its origin, it is desirable that  
the nation should be sensitive as to its re-  
putation. There is always an element of  
originality about Irish people; and in the  
region of puffing there is something sublime  
in the spectacle of the four largest firms of  
Irish distillers uniting to tell the truth  
about whiskey, as if they were brothers  
rather than rivals. If we could suppose  
Messrs. Bass, Allsop, Barclay and Perkins,  
and Watney Reid and Co., combining with  
Sir Edmund Leeson to tell Englishmen the  
truth about beer, we should imagine a  
parallel of what the Dublin distillers have  
done concerning whiskey. It is a patriotic  
act, and may, perhaps, pay better and be  
more beneficial to society than any other  
of a trade to combat in rivalry and advertise  
isolated.

Whiskey is a thing to be  
protected from fraud and injury, and the  
Dublin distillers are right in drawing our  
attention to the fact that what we buy as  
whiskey is very often not whiskey. The  
unfortunate patient whose doctor recom-  
mended him the "whiskey cure," the  
traveller in the Southern States of America  
who imbibes half a bottle of Bourbon as a  
cure for rattlesnake bite; and the Anglo-  
man on the Continent who prefers the  
English whiskey to the vin du pays, ought  
not to be deluded with "silent spirit."

Silent spirit is produced by the distillation  
of fermented potatoes and the drainings of  
public house bars, and anything else that  
will give alcohol of no particular character.  
Given the alcohol, chemistry supplies the  
flavour. The trade, not without a certain  
conscience from the Excise, sells this as  
whiskey, or "blends" it with the genuine  
of the spirit. This is a degradation of the  
original usquebaugh; that is not to be  
tolerated, more especially as it interferes  
with the price. We can, of course,  
sympathise with patriotic Irish distillers  
in their wish to defend what is practically  
their monopoly, against the invasions of  
chemistry and potatoes; but the one point  
which all spirit drinkers ought to look to  
is that the spirits they drink should be  
old, and should have been kept in bulk.

Whiskey, as it first comes through the  
worm of the still, ought not to be called  
whiskey. It is an alcoholic compound capa-  
ble of maturing itself, and of eliminating its  
impurities, so as to become in time drink-  
able. The mischief is that we drink it as  
fast as it is made, and so drink poison in-  
stead of the stimulant we seek.

THE EXODUS FROM CEYLON TO THE  
MALAY PENINSULA.

To the competition of Sarawak with Sulu  
is now added the competition of Johore with  
Perak, and planting pioneers can choose the  
scene of their enterprise on island or on  
mainland. Our readers have had presented  
to them a good deal of information respect-  
ing the great island of the Eastern Archi-  
pelago, as also respecting the rich soil and  
grand mountains of Perak (pronounced Pava,  
and signifying the land of silver). Johore,  
so far as our information concerning it goes,  
cannot boast of mountains as high as the  
elevation of Mount Robinson in Perak, but  
on the other hand this territory of the Maha-  
raja is still more favoured with navigable  
streams. The Government too, though  
native, is settled and civilized, the Maharaja  
always favourably impressing those with  
whom he came in contact. His intercourse  
with Ceylon planters on board the steamer  
which brought him out, and what he saw  
and heard in Colombo, seem to have im-  
pressed him deeply and favourably in regard  
to the enterprise of opening up the lands he  
owns to the cultivation of the two species of  
coffee, as well as of cacao, cinchona, &c.  
His determination to take action in the  
matter seems to have been brought to a  
climax by his meeting at Queen's House  
with Mr. Buchanan, at present Private Sec-  
retary to Sir James Longden, but who  
began life in Ceylon as a planter ("Sinnu  
Durai"). "Pariya Durai" he will soon be,  
if, after visiting Johore and spying out the  
land and its capabilities, he decides on  
accepting the Maharaja's offer of salary  
of £1,000 a year and other advantages, for  
devoting himself to making known and  
developing the planting resources of the  
territory. We hear that quite a number of  
experienced planters are about to accompany  
Mr. Buchanan on his tentative voyage and  
journeyings, which will commence at the  
end of the present month. Mr. Buchanan does  
not resign at once, Sir James Longden  
generously giving him the option of return-  
ing to his post if he is not satisfied with his  
prospects as Land Commissioner or whatever  
the style of his office may be in Johore.  
There can be little doubt, however, of the  
decision which will be arrived at for the  
offer is in every way tempting to a young  
man wishing to better himself in the world  
and anxious to distinguish himself as the  
actual founder of what may swell to the  
proportions of a great enterprise. Johore  
is within a few hours' steaming of Singa-  
pore, and, in addition to the navigable rivers  
it possesses, there can be little difficulty in  
supplying necessary roads. By the way  
can any one tell us why the wooden railway,  
to be made of the teak which abounds in  
Johore, fell through? We suppose the  
cause of failure was the liability of the  
timber to warp. As to labour, apart from  
such aid as the Malays and the indigenous  
people can render, Tamil coolies, "klings"  
as they are called in the Straits, will be  
available, while the millions of China can  
be drawn upon to any extent. The ac-  
counts which reached us by last mail, how-  
ever, of the cruel murder of the Super-  
intendent of the "Dindings" show that  
planters who employ or live amongst Chinese  
will have to exercise great care and caution  
in their dealings with these strange and  
capricious people. They are generally in-  
dustrious and economical to a degree; but  
under the influence of capidity they are  
capable of banding together and committing  
the most desperate outrages. It is not  
perhaps, that these people are savagely  
bloodthirsty but they are utterly regardless  
of the value and sacredness of human life.  
If they go to rob therefore, they commit  
by cold-blooded murder. They go on quietly  
for years; and then there will be a sudden  
and a terrible outbreak. By what we said

to Mr. Buchanan we say to all who meditate  
trying their fortunes amongst the Mongolian  
races, the Malay and the Chinese, "Keep  
your revolver clean and your powder dry,  
and be never off your guard." Ceylon has  
its drawbacks, but liability to "battles,  
murder and sudden death" is not amongst  
them.—Ceylon Observer.

## RAMBLES IN TOKIO.

There is no end to the harmless diversions  
that may be enjoyed by the rambling visitor  
to any of the evening *matinees*, which  
periodically enliven the streets of Tokio—  
diversions entailing the merest trifle of ex-  
penditure. You see a crowd collected about  
an aged samisen player; in her lap lies a  
sleeping infant, upon whom are dropped  
at intervals minute coins, too light  
to disturb its slumbers, though as heavy as  
the good natured givers can afford to part  
with. With a little dexterity, you may get  
your hand in through the circle of humanity  
and deposit a two-sen piece on the child's  
cheek; then, while it awakes at the unex-  
pected contact, and the multitude unites  
in a murmur of wonder at the bounteous  
donation, you may easily escape without  
detection. Or you observe a baby on its  
mother's back lamenting loudly over its  
broken doll. Being too young to have  
acquired the art of not crying, it pro-  
duces a jar upon the senses of the mirth-  
pursuing assemblage with its plaints. Here  
you have an opportunity to sway the popu-  
lace and regulate its humors—and a Bea-  
consfield could ask for no greater power.  
You purchase for two or three sen a better  
doll than the one just fractured, and toss it  
over the grief-stricken head; the wailing  
magically ceases and you win the gratitude  
of everybody within hearing. Or you wit-  
ness the common sight of a "coolie"  
kneeling before a cheap bookseller's assort-  
ment, and inspecting some sort of elemen-  
tary treatise of instruction. He asks the  
price, which is perhaps four sen and five  
rin. He mentally calculates the profits of  
his day's work, and reflecting shakes his  
head, sighs, and says that though four sen  
and five rin may not be too much for his ill-  
furnished purse. Then you get behind him,  
and hold up the stated sum in clear view  
of the merchant. If the latter is quick-  
witted, as he generally is, he turns to the  
disappointed "coolie" and says,—"Well,  
truly, you seem to want it very much; my  
business has been good to-night and I will  
give it to you. Take it with my wish that  
it will be of service." The "coolie" suspects  
a jest, and at first declines. Then follows a  
brief dialogue, as entertaining as a scene in  
any playhouse. At last, the book is given  
and accepted, and the happy possessor moves  
away, slowly for a while, but presently  
"scooting" with great rapidity, lest the  
door repent of his purpose and call him  
back. Or, again, late at night, you come  
upon a dealer in cakes, wearing a sour  
countenance. He has evidently failed to  
sell largely, and has made up his mind that  
nothing is to be gained by waiting longer,  
so he begins packing up. Now you have an  
opportunity of upsetting all his calculations  
and knocking his notions of destiny endwise.  
There is nothing more amusing than up-  
setting a cake dealer's calculations and  
knocking his notions of destiny endwise.  
You call a couple of urubins who have been  
looking at his stock with hungry eyes, and  
direct them to fall to. The dealer's face is  
a study. He is compelled to redouble his  
convictions respecting fate and fortune  
in a moment. There are worse practical  
jokes than these to be played of an even-  
ing, in the streets or elsewhere, you may be  
sure; but they are only stray examples of  
the sport that can be found in a popular  
*matinee*, and they serve to show that it is  
abundant, of tolerably good quality, and  
very inexpensive. A bu or so shall keep  
you in good spirits for hours together.—  
Tokio Times.

## THE REPLY OF THE AMEER.

The reply brought by the Viceroy of  
India's envoy, Nawab Gholam Hussain  
Khan, from Sher Ali, the Amir of Cabul,  
has, it is said, been characterised by Sir  
Neville Chamberlain who knows the Amir  
personally, as constructively the most im-  
portant message ever received by a British  
Government from an Asiatic ruler since the  
days of Clive. It was "directed wholly of  
even the most ordinary forms of official  
courtesy. Clear, curt and decisive, it wast-  
ed no words such as are equivalent even to  
the 'I have the honor to be' of an ordinary  
English official letter. There was not the  
smallest expression of regret to soften the  
harshness of refusal. There was not the  
faintest acknowledgment of a desire to stand  
upon terms of amity with a neighbouring  
power, far less any trace of a sense of  
inferiority, or anxiety as to the manner in  
which the British Government might receive  
it. It contained the briefest possible state-  
ment of the desire of the Amir to hold no  
communication with us, and a positive  
refusal to receive the British Mission under  
any circumstances. That was all. And in  
handing the letter so couched to our em-  
bassy, the Amir is said to have addressed him-  
self to the effect that the Viceroy of British  
India was but a puppet, 'a slave of slaves,'  
and that if he did not look to his own and  
country's safety, and abstain from interfer-  
ing with affairs beyond them, he, the Amir,  
would sweep him and his people from India."

## A CELESTIAL MURDERER.

Ung Ah Kee, charged with the murder  
of Wong Sheak King, is on trial in the Fif-  
teenth District Court. On the 11th of last  
November the murder was committed on  
the corner of Washington street and Spof-  
ford alley. The prisoner fired two shots,  
one of which proved fatal, at Wong Sheak  
King, who was walking up the street. The  
ball, after traversing the body of deceased,  
entered the leg of a boy. Another Chinaman  
Ah Kee's store was pierced by the other ball.  
Ah Kee succeeded in evading arrest until the  
3d of January, when he was discovered,  
after a careful search, by Detective Coffey  
and Officer Irving, stowed away among the  
cargo of an outward-bound steamer. When  
captured, he drew his revolver and was  
attempted to shoot the officers, but was  
promptly disarmed. The locality in which  
the murder was committed is the worst  
portion of the Chinese quarter, and has  
been the scene of a score of murders during  
the past three years. The narrow, dark  
alley affords a ready means of concealment  
for an assassin, as well as serving to facili-  
tate his escape. Ah Kee is a man of thori-  
oughly depraved appearance, and is one of  
the most notorious huijundars in the city.  
Previous to his arrival in this State, five  
years ago, he is reported to have killed two  
men in China. One of his victims was a  
shipmate, who had refused him a loan. For  
this crime Ah Kee was forced to leave the

country, a reward of \$2000 having been  
offered by the Government for his arrest.  
Four years ago the murder of We Ah Won,  
on Washington alley, was traced to Ah  
Kee. In 1876, it is alleged, he killed Lew  
Ah Look in Virginia City for a money con-  
sideration, and one year later he is sus-  
pected of having murdered a boy named  
Choo Ah Yen on St. Louis alley. The boy  
had threatened to appear and testify against  
the infamous huijundar. Ah Kee man-  
aged to escape arrest until secured in the  
manner above mentioned.—San Francisco  
Chronicle.

## A LEFT-HANDED HORSE.

A shrewd Granger came into Fremont  
the other day with a span of horses, which,  
in appearance, were paragons of animal  
beauty. A horse-trader caught sight of  
them and offered to buy them at once.  
The Granger was willing to sell, conse-  
quently the bargain was soon closed, the  
money paid over, and the horses delivered  
to the new owner. The Granger then  
looked at the horseman with a wicked  
twinkle in his eye and remarked: "Mister,  
there's some instructions goes with them  
horses."

"What are they?" replied the horseman.  
"Well, sir, when that critter lies  
down on his right side, you has to turn him  
over before he can get up. He's a left-  
handed brute, and can't use his right side.  
The other animal was born backward, and  
doesn't pull well any other way. When  
you hitch him to a wagon just reverse ends,  
and he'll pull a mountain up by the roots."

After delivering these instructions the  
Granger walked off, chuckling like a loose  
cog wheel and the horseman was sorry that  
Becher had abolished Hades before this  
Granger's time to die had come. But the  
horseman was resolved not to be beaten in  
this way, and began to look about for a  
victim. He soon found one in the person  
of a prominent lawyer, to whom he sold the  
team at a fancy price. After getting his  
money he delivered the "instructions" as he  
had received them, and now there's a  
lawyer on the ragged edge who is casting  
his eyes wistfully around for some other  
man wishing to buy a beautiful team.  
He'll sell cheap and throw the instructions  
in.

## AN INLAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Indianapolis Journal.)  
A party of bold and intrepid explorers,  
consisting of ten persons, will leave the  
city to-day for British America and the  
Arctic regions, the object being to solve  
the great problem, namely: How to reach  
the North Pole. The explorers are very  
hopeful that in the extreme northern re-  
gions they may be able to find some traces  
of the long-lost explorer and navigator,  
Sir John Franklin, and his followers. The  
party will proceed to the Red River of the  
North and descend said river as far as  
Pembina. From the latter place a small  
steamer will carry the exploring party as  
far north as navigation will permit. They  
will then proceed as best they can to Fort  
York, on the west side of Hudson Bay, in  
about 58° north latitude. At this point  
they will put their boats together, carried  
in sections a la Stanley, and launch them  
and push as far north as 80° before going  
into winter quarters. We understand that  
Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Cana-  
da, has received instructions from the  
Home Government in Great Britain to aid  
and assist the expedition in every possible  
way. A band of fifty trained and tried Es-  
quimaux trappers and fishermen are en-  
gaged to accompany the explorers. The  
Esquimaux are thoroughly equipped for  
the voyage, and provided with trained  
dogs, sledges, reindeer, etc., and can travel  
at a rapid rate.

## LARGEST PLANT IN THE WORLD.

(Journal of Chemistry.)  
We are accustomed to regard the great  
trees of California as the most gigantic  
specimens of vegetable growth known to  
man, but such is not the case. There is a  
submarine plant growing in the North Pa-  
cific Ocean which, according to Professor  
Reinsch, dwarfs all others in its vast pro-  
portions. The *Macrocystis pyrifera*, one of  
the *Melanosperma*, has been known to grow  
to such an extent as to cover vast areas of  
the ocean bed. One specimen, by measure-  
ment, was found to cover three square  
miles, and the stem from which the growth  
proceeded was eight feet in diameter. It is  
almost impossible to conceive of such a  
plant, or how a system of nourishment can  
be maintained through such extended chan-  
nels in the living organism. Nature per-  
forms strange freaks, and certainly none  
can be stranger than the fact that of this  
gigantic species there are some specimens  
so small as to be microscopic, or only to be  
seen by the aid of powerful objectives.

The five cruisers which Russia is fitting  
out in America will set out for the Black



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found between it and the pia motor, and also on the left side and back of the head. Death resulted from these injuries. The deceased was a strongly-built and well-nourished man, aged about 30 years. The wounds may have been caused by a fall.

Inspector Craddock was called and proved the reception of the deceased at the Charge Room and his subsequent removal to the Hospital. He smelt strongly of drink and had wounds about the head.

Chap. 3222 stated:—I am a married woman; my husband's name is Lane. I live in Aberdeen Street. On the 8th inst. at about 9 p.m., I was at my door looking for something with a light when I felt myself suddenly seized from behind by a man putting both hands around me. I saw the man was a foreigner; he lifted me up and carried me to the middle of the street. I called out "save life," and he then threw me down in the street and out my knee. The European was drunk at the time, and after throwing me down I saw him run down Aberdeen Street. Soon after this a District Watchman came up and asked what was the matter, as I was still crying out. I told him what had happened, and he went in the direction the deceased had taken. The deceased is the same man who assaulted me.

Mr. Abing (District Watchman No. 29) said:—I heard cries of "save life." I heard the last witness call out "save life," and enquired what was the matter. The woman said that a European had interfered with her and had run away. I went after him, and near Gibb Livingston's place saw him lying close to the steps, bleeding from the head. I called for a chair, and with the assistance of District Watchman 81 and Constable 231, I took the deceased to the Hospital.

John Caneiro, a watchman at the Civil Hospital, said:—Deceased was brought to the Hospital shortly after 9 o'clock. He was quite insensible and suffering from severe wounds in the head. I could smell the liquor very strongly. P. O. 77 who brought him to the Hospital said he was drunk. He died about 1 o'clock. There was no doctor in attendance. Dr. Van der Horck went out about 10 minutes after 9 o'clock. I did not send for the doctor because I did not think the wounds dangerous. I thought the man was drunk because I smelt the liquor. In all serious cases I have instructions to send for the doctor.

F. W. J. von Stockhausen, sworn, stated:—I have known the deceased for about 2 years. I had saw him alive about 3 p.m. on Sunday. I have never seen the deceased drunk, and I cannot even say that I ever saw him under the influence of liquor.

Thomas Sutton Milroy, sworn, stated:—I last saw the deceased alive at about 9 o'clock on the 8th inst. He was in my room; we lived in the same room at the Oriental Hotel. He was quite sober. I have known him for about six days. He said he was going out for a walk and would meet me at dinner time.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The inquest on the body of Lam Ahuk, the man who was killed by a landslip at Taim-tai-tai, was then proceeded with. After hearing the evidence of the doctor, the police and a fellow boatman, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was also held on the body of one Li Num Tai, a woman aged 38, who died from the effect of opium poisoning. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of death from poison self-administered whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)  
Dec. 10, 1878.

#### ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Mr. Harry Wickham, assistant to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., was summoned for assaulting one Fung Aman, a bookbinder. It would appear from the complainant's statement that at 3 p.m. 10 o'clock of the 7th inst. he took a chit-book to the defendant on which, according to the complaint, had printed a name. Defendant was busy at the time, so the complainant laid the book on his desk and told a Chinaman in the store to show it to him when he was at leisure. Complainant was about to leave the store when defendant called out to him to return. Complainant turned back and defendant then pointed to the letters on the book, which were not quite straight, and said, "You see, you see," and then slapped his (complainant's) face with the book until water came into his eyes. Complainant said that he offered to alter it if it was not right, and defendant then shoved him out and kicked him.

Mr. D. R. Crawford, sworn, stated that he was in the store when the complainant came in with a chit-book similar to the one in complaint. Defendant was busy, and told complainant to wait for a minute, but he (complainant) turned and walked away. Defendant called him back, and complained of the way the work was done, saying "you stupid brute," and slapped the complainant's face with the book, but could not possibly have hurt him. Plaintiff behaved in a most impertinent and insolent manner.

Defendant admitted having been very much annoyed at the eleven work shown by the plaintiff on the chit-book, and from receiving an insolent answer from plaintiff he brought the chit-book against plaintiff's head. Defendant added that he had been eleven years in Hongkong, and had never been to do with Chinese, and had never been before a court of law. Indeed, he had lately observed a spirit of insolence springing up amongst this class of the community which was very annoying; and he thought that if his Worship concurred in the plaintiff's case it would tend to destroy the growing tendency on the part of Chinese which was becoming so annoying to Europeans in the Colony.

His Worship appeared to give full weight to this reasoning, but held that he could not possibly avoid finding the defendant for the breach of the law he had committed. Had Mr. Wickham, instead of hitting the plaintiff, however lightly, with the chit-book, summoned the book-binder for having spoiled the chit-book by his slovenly work, he could have recovered the value of the chit-book and waste of time; but as defendant had taken the law into his own hand, the Magistrate had no option but to impose a nominal fine. Mr. Creagh then spoke very severely to the plaintiff, explaining that had Mr. Wickham sued him instead of boxing his ears with the book, he (the plaintiff) might have been in a much worse plight than the defendant now was.

Defendant was then fined \$1.

#### SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before Acting Chief Justice Snowdon.) 10th December, 1878.

Vernon v. Lane, Crawford & Co., \$63.—The plaintiff sought to recover the balance of money received by the defendants for the sale of tickets on behalf of the Royal English Opera Company, which the defendants had deducted for a debt due them by Mr. Sutton de Lille who represented himself as manager of the Opera Company.

Mr. H. Vernon, the plaintiff, stated:—The Opera Company arrived here about the 16th August last. I was the manager of the amalgamated Company, and as part of my business I arranged with Mr. Wickham of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. for the sale of tickets at 5 per cent. On the Monday following I told Mr. Rollings to get the plans and take them to Lane, Crawford & Co. Mr. de Lille heard this and went before Mr. Rollings with the plans. I sent Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. an order for the money they had received for the performance, as it was urgently needed to carry on the Company; \$245 was the net sum. The defendants sent back to say that money could not be paid to any one but Mr. de Lille, as they acknowledged no one else, but having presented his card as Director of the Company and had put his name in the papers as Manager. I called Mr. de Lille to account for this; he apologized for what he had done and subsequently ordered Mr. Wickham in my presence to pay me the money. I received \$245 less \$63, which was deducted for a debt due by Mr. de Lille, \$43 being an old debt contracted 2 years ago. I enquired the reason for the deduction, and Mr. Wickham said he only recognized Mr. de Lille. I did not have any words about it, but objected to it in a mild way; as I did not wish to make a row, and the money was urgently needed. I had no means of getting the money from Mr. de Lille, as he had considerably overdrawn his account.

By Mr. Wotton:—I went to both the newspaper offices and objected to Mr. de Lille's name being inserted as Manager or Proprietor. His name did unfortunately appear in the papers as Manager and Proprietor for a few days, but he had no authority to style himself as such. I on one occasion tore up 200 programmes on account of his name being on them. I never contradicted it publicly, but I told the Managers of both papers and all the firms I did business with. We were before the public, and I did not wish them to see that we had any split in the Company, as it would only tend to damage the Company. People appeared to be in Mr. de Lille's debt, and I told them until the bills were due. I received the money from Lane, Crawford & Co. in dollars, I believe; yes of course it was dollars, certainly dollars—I produce the account I received—I also received another account, I swear I did; I cannot swear positively, but I will swear to the best of my belief. The receipt is made out in Mr. de Lille's name; it was very convenient for them to make it out in Mr. de Lille's name. I remonstrated with Mr. Wickham on the morning I received the money. I remember Mr. Wickham saying to me, "I recollected the fellow very well, and I remembered he owed a bill here; I was very glad to see him back again"; \$43 I think was the amount of the old debt Mr. de Lille owed. I had no power to stop the money from Mr. de Lille, but I told you distinctly, Mr. Wotton, that my hopes were very small indeed. I thought I could always get the money from Lane, Crawford & Co. I believe the bills due by Mr. de Lille were handed to me; they were not received. I often pay money without receiving a receipt. If I'm not positive, I will not swear. I could not stop the money from Mr. de Lille, I had no power to do so. Unfortunately I do know that Mr. de Lille had cards printed styling himself the director Royal English Opera Company. The public knew Mr. de Lille very well without my telling them anything about him.

By His Lordship:—I met Mr. de Lille at Singapore. I took him and Rollings as partners, they were to receive one half the profits and pay two-thirds of the expenses. I had the right to use the title of the Royal English Opera Company. I swear decidedly and distinctly that I received money from Mr. Wickham. I distinctly told Mr. Wickham that Mr. de Lille had nothing to do with the money. I took away the plans from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and gave them to Kruse & Co.

Mr. John Collins was then called and gave evidence corroborating the plaintiff's statement; he said, in reply to the plaintiff:—I know that on our arrival here you went to Lane, Crawford & Co.'s and made arrangements for the sale of tickets. I heard you tell Mr. de Lille to go to the China Mail office and get the plans and take them to Lane, Crawford & Co. You sent me to Lane, Crawford & Co. for the money, and they refused to give it to me. They said Mr. de Lille had brought the plans there and they would not pay the money to any one else. I said that Mr. de Lille had nothing to do with the money, and he said he would wait till he saw Mr. de Lille. There was something said by Mr. Wickham about Mr. de Lille's owing some money. I believe you redressed the money. I have received my share of the \$63. You engaged me, and you paid all the bills and received all the money.

By Mr. Wotton:—I know that Mr. de Lille was going about the Colony in a chair with four coolies. He did not do this to advertise the Company, but he advertised himself pretty well.

By His Lordship:—Mr. Vernon was really the manager and was always looked upon as the principal of the Company. Mr. Geo. Murray Balu was then called, and said he believed the Company advertised on the day they arrived or the day afterwards. Mr. Vernon, Mr. de Lille, and Mr. Rollings came to the *China Mail* office together. Mr. Vernon appeared to give instructions together with Mr. de Lille, and he (Mr. Bain) said that he must have instructions from one only, and it was ultimately arranged what was to be inserted. Witness took Mr. Vernon from the beginning to be the active member of the Company. Alterations were found to have been made in the advertisements by Mr. de Lille without witness's authority or knowledge, and he then gave notice to his employees to take no orders except from himself or Mr. Vernon. He regarded Mr. Vernon as the Manager so far as advertising and printing were concerned, and subsequently as to payments.

Mr. Wotton then addressed the Court. He said that Mr. de Lille had taken a most active part in the business of the Company. He went about in a chair with four bearers dressed in a handsome livery, and he went to Lane, Crawford & Co.'s and made arrangements about the sale of the tickets. After some time a dispute arose and it was decided that Mr. de Lille should not have the handling of the funds. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. had never recognised Mr. Vernon, and Mr. de Lille was the first person Mr. Wickham had seen. The money was paid to Mr. de Lille and not to Mr. Vernon. The learned counsel related how the money was paid, and remarked that the advertisement was misleading, and that the public should have been warned. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. would not have given credit to Mr. de Lille if they had not had funds in hand which they considered belonged to him.

Mr. Harry Wickham was then called for the defence, and said:—I am clerk at Lane, Crawford & Co.'s. I have been there about 11 years. I had the management of the sale of tickets. Mr. de Lille came one day to the store and represented himself as the director of the Company. I made a few enquiries and was satisfied as to the respectability of the Company. I sold tickets for one performance only. I am not positive as to who brought the plan. A day or two after the performance Mr. Vernon and Mr. Rollings came into the store, and I told them I could not do business with half a dozen of people. I believe, but will not swear to it, that Mr. de Lille was the person with whom I first arranged as to the sale of tickets. I made out the account the same morning that Mr. Vernon and Mr. de Lille called upon me, and showed it to Mr. de Lille at the same time, telling him that he had a bill of about \$60, part of which was owing about eight months ago. I permitted him to take away certain goods to the value of \$15 as I knew he had funds in our hands. I handed him a comrade's order, and Mr. de Lille put his name on the back and I got the money immediately and paid it to Mr. de Lille, not to Mr. Vernon. Mr. Vernon asked why the \$60 was deducted, and Mr. de Lille replied that that would count as his share of the profits. I should not have dreamt of giving Mr. de Lille credit again had I not had funds on hand. The first objection was made about 2 or 3 days ago, when we received a lawyer's letter, a very courteous letter. Mr. Vernon persisted in coming into Court.

By Mr. Wotton:—I do not know who took the money off the desk, I paid it to Mr. de Lille. I swear I did not see you take the money up. I swear that to the best of my belief I saw Mr. de Lille before I saw you. We only sold tickets for one performance, as Messrs. Kruse refused to play the piano for you unless you allowed them to sell the tickets. You were very courteous over the matter, and explained that you could not help taking away the plans; and it did not matter to us in the least.

Mr. Wotton then addressed the Court and said that if His Lordship was not satisfied, he would call more witnesses. He said that Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. only intended to show the straightforward way in which they conducted their business. They did not wish to come into Court at all, and had offered to settle the matter by arbitration.

His Lordship said he was satisfied, and gave judgment for the defendants, who did not ask for costs. His Lordship added that he was of opinion that at first Mr. Vernon had anticipated getting the money from Mr. de Lille. He was sorry for Mr. Vernon, as his alliance with Mr. de Lille had been most unfortunate; but he was bound to decide according to the evidence, and the receipted bill and comrade's order before him could not be gainsaid. He was sorry the loss fell upon Mr. Vernon.

#### Japan.

(Mail.)

Two or three weeks ago we gave, as a piece of news, the information that the Government had determined to abandon the coining of the Japanese Ten Dollars of 430 grains and would revert to the coining of the one yen piece originally recommended by Major Kinder, of the same precise weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar. Notifications by the Council of State and the Finance Department now officially announce the fact, and that, consequently, silver bullion henceforward sent into the Mint for coining will be returned in the form of one yen pieces. Naturally, having for many months persevered in urging this change upon the Government—we read the Notifications with much pleasure; but we are compelled from want of space this week, to defer detailed remark upon them until our next issue.

The most important news of the week is that recording a dispute which has arisen at Fusan, the trading port in Korea open to the Japanese, between the foreign and native residents. Japanese merchants and others to the number of between five and six hundred are said to be settled there, so that the dispute is of real importance. The following account of its origin is given in the native papers here:—

"It has been already reported that the Korean Government having imposed heavy Customs duties upon the exports of its own country, trade in the port of Fusan is stagnant, and in consequence, both the Korean and Japanese merchants at that place have been reduced to great depression.

"The system of trading in Fusan has hitherto been that the Japanese merchants have sold on credit to the Koreans the goods they import, and have received—instead of their money value, articles of native production. But whilst the value of imports thus sold has amounted to several thousands of yen, the articles received in exchange, have, through the heavy taxation, greatly decreased in value, and as through this, Japanese merchants have sustained loss, they have sent a petition to the resident Japanese officer to put the matter right. He referred the complaint to the Korean Government; the latter in reply stated, that the collection of a tax from their own people, was not a matter in which foreigners were concerned.

"This reply having been made known to the Japanese, they held a meeting on the night of the 21st October, and after consultation, agreed that the action of the Japanese Resident towards the Korean Government was too mild, and decided that to frighten them would be the quickest and surest remedy. To carry this resolution into effect, on the 8th, about one hundred and sixty Japanese agreed to make a demonstration on the following morning. So early on the 9th, they started from the port of Fusan, and at 10 a.m. they reached a place called Kokwan (about 1 Japanese ri distant). There being at this place a Government office, a messenger was sent with the request that the Customs' duties should, in any case, be reduced to the old rate; the Korean officer, greatly surprised by this, informed the mes-

senger that such an important matter could not be settled by himself alone and that he should therefore proceed to Tokuneki Fu and, after consulting with the Government there, he would give an answer to the request; and saying this, he fled hurriedly away. The Japanese party waited there during the night for an answer, but not receiving any, they decided to go to the Tokuneki Fu and obtain the reply direct from the Governor—and forthwith started for that place.

"Meanwhile, the Korean officer who had fled from Kokwan, reached the Tokuneki Fu, and, having related what had happened, hundreds of people, including old men and boys, were ordered out to defend the place against the attack of the Japanese, who were met in front of the Heisen Gate. There, the Koreans probably depending upon the larger number of their party, stood off a host of the enemy, and commenced hostilities by throwing small stones at the Japanese; but the latter boldly returned the attack, and, heating the former down, were about to enter the office of the Governor, when he sent out a messenger, and said that the matter of the taxes should be remitted to the Court in the capital for favourable consideration, and requested that the Japanese would retire. But they were not content to retire with only a verbal promise, and demanded that such should be given to them in writing. The Governor, in consequence, having sent a letter to that effect, was disappointed that the intelligence created some excitement. The vessel was moored right in the centre of the shipping, with the *Leipzig*, the *Midg*, and the *Jun* at no great distance. Assistance was speedily forthcoming from these vessels, and the *Coldstream*'s head was got round; and sail having been made, she was worked out to the edge of the harbour and an anchor dropped. Nothing could be seen of the vessel by those on shore, but it was expected that in the course of a few hours she would either blow up or burst into a mass of flame; and fears were expressed that the burning oil would be carried over the water and cause destruction amongst the rest of the craft in harbour. All these fears, however, proved to be groundless, and those who wended their way to the Bund early on the following morning, with the expectation of beholding the grandly terrible sight of a ship on fire were surprised to find the vessel riding quietly at her anchor, apparently uninjured. There was but little smoke to be seen, and as the fire had not been able to work its way out of the hold, and so afford ingress to the air, it was expected that the accumulated gas would at last fire, and the vessel be shattered into a thousand pieces. Nothing of the kind occurred. The vessel is still afloat, and so far as can be seen from shore, is not a whit the worse for the fiery ordeal she has passed through. The fire was discovered at about ten minutes to seven, but the news took some time to reach the shore. It is not known how it occurred. A certain surmise has been offered as to its origin, but nothing beyond conjecture can be advanced. The Customs' officers sealed up the main-deck hatches at five o'clock, using for that purpose a small open *hibachi*—a somewhat dangerous thing to carry about a vessel's deck under any circumstances. The chief officer was in the hold up to that hour, and everything seemed safe when he left it.

Most of the crew left the vessel as soon as she was got outside, and were taken on board the *Lothair*; but the captain and mate remained by her during Saturday night, a boat with four men being kept in readiness alongside, in case it was found necessary to abandon her. About daylight on Saturday, the indications were such that it was considered unsafe to remain on board any longer, and the captain and mate left the vessel. The former proceeded on shore, and having reported to the harbour-master that it was no longer safe for anyone to remain on board, the latter gave his sanction to have her scuttled, and the captain set about making arrangements on shore to have this done. During the morning of the same day (Sunday), two or three adventurous spirits set off in boats, in the direction of the vessel. One of them informs us that he found the chief officer in a sampan which was anchored at a safe distance, the captain and crew being ashore, and the vessel apparently abandoned to her fate. The business of the mate seemed to be to warn off all boats and junks likely to venture too near the smoking vessel, and the sight-seers were not able to get within a couple of hundred yards of her. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the captain and a clerk in the employ of the ship's owners boarded the vessel, but did not make a lengthy stay; and soon after some half dozen visitors arrived from the shore, and taking courage, climbed up the side and walked about on deck, at first with considerable trepidation, expecting that the vessel might blow up at any moment. They found very little smoke proceeding from the hold, and not a sign of flame anywhere. The main-hatch was burnt through in several places. There was a lot of Manila rope lying on it, slowly smouldering, but nothing to indicate the presence of any considerable body of flame in the hold. Eventually, the chief officer arrived, with a mention of the crew, and soon after the captain came on board, accompanied by the master of the vessel chartered to convey the *Coldstream*'s cargo to Yokohama. It was found that matters were not so bad as they looked, and orders were given to have the anchor short, and assistance being rendered by the visitors and by a detachment of men from the *Leipzig*, who arrived about 4 o'clock, this was quickly done, an anxious look-out being kept for the two steam-launches belonging to the Kobe Iron Works Co., which it was understood had been engaged to tow the vessel to the beach at Ono, where it was intended to scuttle her. Meanwhile, the German officers, with the approval of the captain, had given orders to have the smouldering hatches cast overboard, and the second officer of the vessel and one of the hands of the *Leipzig* got down into the tween decks. No sign of flame was found, and the cases of oil on the lower deck near the main hatch were found intact, without sign of fire. A ladder was fished up from the lower deck hatch, where the smoke was thickest, and was found to be untouched. The ship's fire-engine was got to work, and water was thrown into the hold—and as it was not known how far the danger might have been under-rated, a request was sent off to the *Leipzig* for the loan of another engine. At the juncture the harbour-master arrived, but it was seen that there was no necessity for carrying out the instruction which he had been induced to give in the morning, by the representations of the captain, for the scuttling of the vessel. Gangs of coolies were immediately set to work, and by Monday morning a quantity of the kerosene had been discharged into cargo boats, ready for transfer to the *Lothair*. The vessel hauled into a position

colonials were exerting themselves to raise subscriptions for the carrying out of the project.

The Lighthouse Department tender *Meiji Maru*, left port on the 23rd inst., for Shimomotoi, where she will be employed in laying a sub-marine cable to connect the mainland with the island of Kishiu. She will then lay a cable across the Inland sea, connecting Shikoku with Bizen and Nomura in Sanuki, Shikoku.

We have now heard the last of the Batsuma Rebellion of last year; for the office for settling the remaining business of the Kishiu Special Court, was closed on the 26th inst. It is reported that the number of those who joined in the Kagoshima rebellion last year and since, who were arrested up to the end of October this year, was 2,740 men. If this number were added to those who died in the war, the total amounts to about 70,000.

A fall of three or four inches of snow—the first of the season—is reported from Awamori, the thermometer standing at 42°.

We quote from the *Hioyo News* the following full account of the accident to the *Coldstream* in Kobe harbour:—

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening, news was brought ashore from the American ship *Coldstream* that fire had broken out in the hold of the vessel, and as it was known that there was a large quantity of kerosene on board, it may well be supposed that the intelligence created some excitement. The vessel was moored right in the centre of the shipping, with the *Leipzig*, the *Midg*, and the *Jun* at no great distance. Assistance was speedily forthcoming from these vessels, and the *Coldstream*'s head was got round; and sail having been made, she was worked out to the edge of the harbour and an anchor dropped. Nothing could be seen of the vessel by those on shore, but it was expected that in the course of a few hours she would either blow up or burst into a mass of flame; and fears were expressed that the burning oil would be carried over the water and cause destruction amongst the rest of the craft in harbour. All these fears, however, proved to be groundless, and those who wended their way to the Bund early on the following morning, with the expectation of beholding the grandly terrible sight of a ship on fire were surprised to find the vessel riding quietly at her anchor, apparently uninjured. There was but little smoke to be seen, and as the fire had not been able to work its way out of the hold, and so afford ingress to the air, it was expected that the accumulated gas would at last fire, and the vessel be shattered into a thousand pieces. Nothing of the kind occurred. The vessel is still afloat, and so far as can be seen from shore, is not a whit the worse for the fiery ordeal she has passed through. The fire was discovered at about ten minutes to seven, but the news took some time to reach the shore. It is not known how it occurred. A certain surmise has been offered as to its origin, but nothing beyond conjecture can be advanced. The Customs' officers sealed up the main-deck hatches at five o'clock, using for that purpose a small open *hibachi*—a somewhat dangerous thing to carry about a vessel's deck under any circumstances. The chief officer was in the hold up to that hour, and everything seemed safe when he left it.

His Imperial Majesty has been reopening himself after the fatigues of his late journey. H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa represented him at a review of the troops on the 22nd inst., on the plain of Narashino, and returned to the capital on the following day. His Ex. Sanjo, the Prime Minister, has lately been suffering from an attack of rheumatism, and His Excellency left on the 28th for the Atami hot spring, in company with certain medical officers from the Imperial Household Department, who will attend him during his stay there. During his absence, H. E. Iwakura, the Vice Prime Minister, will officiate for him. H. E. Kuroda, the Minister of the Colonization Department, is said to have left Otaru per *Genku Maru*, on the same day, to inspect the coasts of Kolakoff.

H. M. Yoshioka Kiyonari, the Japanese Minister to America, will return here by the steamer leaving San Francisco on or about the 12th proximo, and Mr. Yungyia Kentaro, the Japanese Consul for San Francisco, left here for that port by the *City of Peking* which sailed on the 26th inst. Sawaki, the Japanese consul at Vladivostok, being dangerously ill, is returning to the capital by the *Dragon*, which sailed from that port on the same day.

A branch post office is to be built in the Kotomachi, Tokio; as this is near the British Legation and many other foreigners' residences are in the neighbourhood, an interpreter will be attached to the establishment. We may here mention that arrangements have been made by which the delivery and collection of letters is not delayed for even a second. The number of postmen at present employed in Tokio alone is said to exceed 360.

The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the infantry of the Tokio Garrison Troops, who were wounded in suppressing the Takebashi Mutiny, have been presented by His Majesty the Mikado, with sums of money varying from 20 to 10 yen. We hope this is the last we shall hear of this unfortunate business.

Fifteen officers of the Navy will shortly commence a series of studies in the use of torpedoes at Yokosuka, under the direction of an English teacher. Many grainers having left by the last American mail, the season for silkworm-eggs is almost closed. It has been rather disastrous for the natives; neither have they got the prices they expected, nor have they sold the majority of the cards they prepared. The native papers tell us that the number of silkworm-egg cards brought into Yokohama this year is about 830,000 cards, out of which, the number actually shipped for foreign countries up to the 16th inst., was 626,194 cards, the remainder, about 200,000, still remaining on the hands of the dealers. 1,300,000 was the total number ready for sale up country. From the South we hear that the total number of silkworm-egg cards brought into Kobe this year, was about 660,000 or 670,000, out of which, the number sold was only about 80,000 cards. The business in these having almost come to a standstill, the owners of the goods were in great distress and the *Hioyo Kensei* was making every effort to protect them. But now, Sugimura, a noted rich merchant of Osaka, has offered to lend money to the owners of the cards, taking the remainder, about 892,000, as security, so that they may keep up a suitable price for them. This arrangement is said to have been almost completed. Sugimura will lose a lot of money; should this statement be true.

Okura Kihachiro, a merchant of Tokio, has applied to the Government for permission to send various Japanese products to the International Exhibition, which is to be opened in Sydney in August next year. His last advice there seemed to be a prospect of the proposed Exhibition not taking place, as the Government had refused to subsidize the undertaking, but industrial

near the M.B.S.S. Co.'s hulk during the night, and now lies within a mile shot of the Bund, apparently none the worse for the singeing she has undergone. We understand that an enquiry will be held into the origin of the fire.

#### (Gazette.)

A fresh trial of the suit Iwasaki Yataro v. Captain Colomb, R.N., is to take place in H. B. M.'s Court on the 4th proximo, before Mr. Acting Law-Secretary Wilkinson and a jury. The case was heard at the end of June of last year, on which occasion the plaintiff claimed \$1,400 compensation for damage done to the *Chiri Maru* by H. B. M.'s *Arcturion* on the night of the 11th June, and a further sum of \$550 as a day's demurrage for twenty days—in all \$1,950. After a hearing, which occupied six days, the jury were unable to arrive at a unanimous decision, and were accordingly discharged.

An earthquake shock was felt last evening (26th) at 24 minutes past eight o'clock. Its duration was about twenty seconds. Another slight shock was felt at 2 h. 18 m. this morning.

It is quite impossible to be surprised at the information sent by telegraph to Europe from Japan. The following, dated Yokohama, September 2nd, is entertaining as an instance of the force of imagination. Is it likely the steamer agent of Baron Raster is responsible for such ridiculous rubbish? We hope not.

"A Provincial Parliament has been established with a low property qualification, with a ballot and biennial elections, under the control of the Prefects of the Provinces, similar to the practice in force in France."

We learn from Nagasaki that Mr. Satow, the first interpreter of H.B.M.'s Legation, has left Nagasaki in H.B.M.'s *Agria* for a Korean port, but whether he will make a landing on the eastern or western side of the peninsula we do not yet know.

We are authorized to announce that the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, as well as the *Peninsular* and *Oriental*, will be despatched during the north-east monsoon, on Thursday instead of Tuesday at daylight, as heretofore. This arrangement will commence with the P. & O. S. *Maacca* on 12th, and M. M. S. *Volga* on 19th December.

We hear that Mr. W. E. Ayerton, lately Professor of Physics in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, has been appointed Scientific Secretary of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, and Editor of the *Journal* of the same Society. A short time since we mentioned the flattering reception which this gentleman received from the British Association, and it is with pleasure that we chronicle another addition to his honours. The contrast between the petty squabbling on over his reputation here, of which his detractors are so fond to speak, 'they of his own household'—and the warmth with which he is received by the men in England best capable of judging of his scientific attainments, is instructive.

#### Quotations.

Hongkong, December 10, 1878.	
OPUM—New Patna, cash...	\$560
" Old Patna, cash...	552½
" New Benares, cash...	580
" Old Benares, cash...	570
" No. 1 Malwa, cash...	740
" Allowance Tala, 32	
" Old Malwa, cash...	
" Allowance Tala...	

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	37
" 30 days sight...	37½
" 6 months sight...	38½
Calcutta...	38½
Documentary, 6 months sight...	38½
Bombay, demand Rupees...	221
Calcutta...	221
Shanghai, demand...	72½
" 30 days...	73
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B...	110 nom.
Sycee...	109
Mexicans...	2 ½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine...	27.70
English Sovereigns...	5.46
Australian Sovereigns...	5.46

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 58 p. prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500	
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$330	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$900	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$210	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$11 prem.	
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$3 prem.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17	
China Gas Co. Nav. Co., Tls. 102	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$95	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$68	
China Sugar Refining Co., 49	
Chinese Imperial Loan, £100	
Do.	of 1877, 2103

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, December 10, 1878.	
BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ...	30.160
" Do. 1 P.M. ...	30.090
" Do. 4 P.M. ...	30.050
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ...	68



## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned being about to CROSS his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay.  
The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
E. VINCENT.  
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr G. D. FITZPATRICK to Sign per Procuration.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.  
CARL DENEKE.  
Office, Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.  
HONGKONG AGENT.

**FROM** This Date until further notice, Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.  
H. DE POUREY, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.  
J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

**NOTICE.**  
MR. JAMES LIDDERDALE SCOTT is authorized to Sign our Firm "per Procuration."  
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.  
Shanghai, December 2, 1878. de14

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of the 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.  
CHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOEK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.  
KONG OHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

**TO LET.**  
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Fraya East:—  
No. 2, The FIRST FLOOR, with immediate possession.  
No. 3, The FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT, either separately or together, with immediate possession.

As also,  
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

**TO LET.**  
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.  
Also,  
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.  
For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

**TO LET.**  
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

**TO BE LET.**  
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Fraya Central.  
Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

**NOW READY.**  
FENG-SHUI, or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EVEL. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EVEL. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

**CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D., Tubingen.  
Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

**INSURANCES.**  
THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.  
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.  
MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

**INSURANCES.**  
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
NORTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
NOTICE.  
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent,  
pro tem.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to Grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.  
Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
MELOCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1805.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S.S. ANADYR, Commandant DE BUTER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 11th December, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
L. HENNEQUIN,  
Acty. Agent,  
Hongkong, November 20, 1878. de12

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GEOLOG," Captain C. FRASER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st December, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de21

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**  
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "GALLO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 31st December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de31

**INSURANCES.**  
THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.  
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.  
MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

**INSURANCES.**  
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
NORTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
NOTICE.  
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent,  
pro tem.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to Grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.  
Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
MELOCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1805.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

**INSURANCES.**  
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
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J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent,  
pro tem.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between the two shores are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

**Section.**  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
**Section.**  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Days of the Week.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.	
Steamers									
Achilles	5	Anderson	Brit.	str.	1528	Dec. 7	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Anadyr	6	Baader	Fch.	str.	2441	Dec. 9	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 12th
Ararat	6	Barth	Fch.	str.	1892	Dec. 7	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	13th, 3 p.m.
Ararat	6	Djorup	Dan.	str.	880	Dec. 4	Stemmen & Co.	Hankow & Haiphong	Sand's Slip
Asia	6	Petersen	Ger.	str.	783	Dec. 9	Meyer & Co.	Yokohama	12th, daylight
Atlanta	2	Smith	Brit.	str.	747	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama	Costan Dock
Bombay	3	Alderton	Brit.	str.	1036	Dec. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
China	3	Provise	Brit.	str.	810	Dec. 8	Borneo Company, Limited		
Oliver	7	Smith	Brit.	str.	1401	Dec. 3	Meyer & Co.		
Commonwealth	7	Smith	Brit.	str.	1401	Dec. 3	Meyer & Co.		
Danube	2	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	564	Dec. 8	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	12th, daylight
Douglas	5	Young	Brit.	str.	864	Dec. 7	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Fame	6	Stapani	Brit.	str.	117	Dec. 7	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Tamsui, &c.	To-morrow
Hailong	4	Goode	Brit.	str.	277	Dec. 8	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Hakon Adolsten	6	Borgh	Norw.	str.	1064	Nov. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	
Lee Yuen	4	Thladale	Chi.	str.	734	Dec. 9	O. M. S. N. Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	13th, 8 p.m.
Moray	5	Butcher	Brit.	str.	606	June 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norna	3	Smith	Brit.	str.	783	Dec. 7	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger.	str.	643	Dec. 10	Melchers & Co.	Saloon	12th, daylight
Pernambuco	4	Hyde	Brit.	str.	731	Dec. 6	Soey Shing	Saloon	12th, daylight
Quarta	5	Haye	Ger.	str.	874	Dec. 27	Soey Shing	Saloon	12th, daylight
Quinta	6	Wong	Brit.	str.	952	Nov. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Sebastianhar	6	Hopkins	Brit.	str.	952	Nov. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Sea Gull	6	Roberts	Amer.	str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Yokohama	Mails
Tanna	1	Marsell	Fch.	str.	1736	Dec. 9	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails